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**RUHR EVACUATION
DISCUSSIONS.**

**BETTER ATMOSPHERE
PREVAELS.**

**DELEGATES SEEK AVENUE FOR
NEGOTIATION.**

BIG HOPES HELD OUT.

London, Sept. 13.
A big effort is being made at Geneva in private discussions between representatives of the Allied Occupying Powers and Germany to find an avenue for discussion of the vexed question of the Rhine-land evacuation, and reports received to-day are extremely promising.

M. Briand, Signor Scialoja, M. Hymans, Herr Mueller, Baron Von Schubert, and Mr. Adenauer were present at the meeting held, as arranged, this morning in Lord Curzon's apartments at Beau Rivage, Geneva.

Again the whole question was thoroughly explored, the discussions lasting for two and a half hours.

Afterwards, Lord Curzon's secretary issued an official statement to the Press, informing the various representatives that all the different aspects of the Rhine-land evacuation had been fully examined and would be further considered in much the same circumstances next Sunday.

M. Briand Leaves For Paris.

It is notable, in this connexion, that M. Briand, the French Foreign Secretary, is leaving for Paris to-day to attend a Cabinet Meeting, when no doubt, he will outline the conclusions reached at the meetings already held, and obtain instructions.

He will return to Geneva on Saturday and will, of course, be present at Sunday's meeting.

It is hoped that a basis for discussion may be found during the week-end that will enable negotiations to be continued through diplomatic channels in the coming weeks.

Women and the League.

Geneva, Sept. 13.
The claim of women for a sphere of influence in the activities of the League of Nations was brought up to-day at a meeting of the First Committee, which is dealing with economic, and after a brief discussion a resolution was passed recommending Governments to include a woman in their delegations to the Codification of International Law Conference at the Hague in 1929.

Mr. Lea Ho-al, who spoke warmly in support, said that the Nationalist Government of China had already recognised complete sex equality as an essential principle, and had already appointed women to administrative and diplomatic posts.

Wireless Station Doubts.

The Third Committee has appointed a sub-committee to study the desirability of establishing a League wireless station at Geneva, following a long discussion of the subject to-day.

Earl Lytton said that the Government of India had instructed him to oppose the establishment of a station. India did not at the present time possess a station capable of receiving radio messages from Geneva and they were not prepared to go to the expense of erecting a special station for this purpose.

Baron Sato (Japan) also opposed the scheme. He doubted very much whether emergency would arise often enough to justify the establishment of a special League station.

Opium Problems.

At a meeting of the Fifth Committee, which is examining the work of the League's Advisory Committee on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, an Italian member dilated on the increase in the production of opium and similar drugs, which he declared exceeded the evils of opium-smoking.

The Japanese delegate welcomed the approaching application of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925.

The Indian delegate, Sir C. Red-
(Continued on Page 14.)

**THE SALT GABELLE
CRISIS.**

**LEGATIONS DEMAND PROMPT
RESTORATION.**

NOTE TO NANKING.

London, Sept. 13.
The British, Japanese and French Legations in Peking have sent a joint Note to Nanking impressing on the Chinese Nationalist Government the need for prompt and effective restoration of the Salt Gabelle to its proper functions.

The Chinese salt revenue is assigned as security for various foreign loans, although its efficient reorganisation by Sir Richard Dane also served to confer immense benefits on China.

With the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking it was expected that the recent dislocation of the Gabelle organisation would be rectified, but so far the Nanking authorities have delayed taking the steps necessary to this end.—British Wireless.

It was reported on Monday that a critical situation had arisen regarding the Salt Gabelle owing to the continued failure of the Nationalist Government to restore the administration to its proper footing. A meeting to discuss the situation was held that morning between the Japanese Minister and the French and British Charge d'Affaires.

**FRENCH AVIATION
TRAGEDY?**

**TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL
DISASTER FEARED.**

MANY HOURS OVERDUE

London, Sept. 14.
An air disaster in particularly regrettable circumstances is feared to have occurred yesterday morning in the Atlantic or English Channel, in connexion with the recent experiments of speeding up transatlantic mails by catapulting a seaplane from the decks of a liner when the vessel is still several hours out at sea.

Twice the flight has been accomplished successfully, once on the American side and once on the French side.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, Lieutenant Demougeot, who has been the leading figure in the new scheme, was catapulted from the deck of the liner "Le de France" with the Continental mail from America.

Lieutenant Demougeot started from a point off the Irish coast, but since he took off from the Ile de France nothing more has been heard of him.

Seaplanes from Cherbourg have fruitlessly searched the waters in his line of route, and shipping has been warned to be on the look-out.

The Air Ministry last night received a message from the British steamer Mostyn stating that her crew had seen a white leiftbelt floating off Land's End.—Reuter.

**SEVERE TORNADO HITS
NEBRASKA.**

**RAILWAY STATION AMONG
BUILDINGS WRECKED.**

Dakota City, Sept. 13.
Nebraska has been struck by one of the worst tornadoes for some time past, Dakota City suffering severely.

At least six were killed and twenty injured when the tornado passed over the north-eastern part of the States.

The railway station and dozens of houses have been wrecked.—Reuter's American Service.

HOME FOOTBALL.

A WIN FOR CARLISLE.

London, Sept. 13.
Playing at home in the Northern Section of the Third Division of the League, Carlisle beat Southampton by four goals to two.—Reuter.

**U.S. AMATEUR GOLF
TITLE.**

**BRITISH PLAYER IN
SEMI-FINAL.**

**J. B. BECK TROUNCED BY THE
FAMOUS JONES.**

NEW COURSE RECORD.

New York, Sept. 13.
A spectacular performance by Bobby Jones, who it is now believed is likely to secure his fourth amateur title, was the feature of the play in the Amateur Golf Championship at the Bracken Links, West Newton.

The last eight played thirty-six holes to-day to decide the semi-finalists, and one of the two British players got through, the other having the misfortune to meet Bobby Jones in his very best form.

Jones, playing J. B. Beck, set a new record for the course in returning a card of 70 for the first eighteen holes. He was no fewer than twelve holes up on Beck at the end of the morning round, and finally, in the afternoon, he trounced the British player by 14 and 13.

Perkins in Form.

T. Perkins, after being one up on Dawson at the end of eighteen holes, played superbly to win by 3 and 1. The other semi-finalists are Voight and Finlay. Voight was 3 up on Willing and won by 4 and three, while Finlay, after being one down to Johnston at the end of the first 18 holes, improved in the afternoon and turned the tables, winning by 2 and 1.

The results were:
Bobby Jones (U.S.A.) defeated J. B. Beck (Britain) by 14 and 13.
T. Perkins (Britain) defeated Dawson (U.S.A.) by 3 and 1.
G. Voight (U.S.A.) beat A. Willing (U.S.A.) by 4 and 3.
G. Finlay (U.S.A.) beat Johnston (U.S.A.) by 2 and 1.

Semi-finalists.

The semi-final which is to be played to-morrow has been paired off as follows:

T. Perkins v. G. Voight.
R. T. Jones v. G. Finlay.
Voight who meets the only British player now remaining has been playing with remarkable consistency throughout the tournament. In the qualifying competition, he began with a score of 71, followed with a 72, and led the field easily. Jesse Sweetzer, a former champion, was one of his victims yesterday.

Perkins has beaten Don Moe, Yates (Von Elm's conqueror) and Dawson to get through to the semi-final.

The Tennis Tourney.

The tennis championship matches at Forest Hills are inevitably developing into a Franco-American struggle, especially insofar as the singles title is concerned. Borotra, Boususs and Landry had fallen by the wayside before play opened to-day, and the first blow for America to-day was struck by Frank Shields, the nineteen-year-old National Junior Champion, who brought off an amazing victory against J. Brugnon.

Brugnon is the famous French Davis Cup player and is regarded as the foremost stylist in Europe. When the pair went on to the court, it was generally felt that Shields had no possible chance of success, in spite of good victories to carry him so far.

Amazing Defeat.

The first set produced a tense struggle, but afterwards Brugnon experienced a most remarkable loss of form. He could not place anything and Shields walked away with the second set at 6-1. Even at this stage, the Americans were prepared for Brugnon's recovery, but his performance in the third set was no better and Shields romped home in startling fashion, taking the set without conceding a game. Shields only gave six to the French player in the three sets.

Other important matches had to be abandoned owing to rain. The players stayed on till six in the evening when it was considered that no further opportunity was

**WARNING UPSETS
STRIKERS.**

**AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE
WORKERS' REQUEST.**

EXTREMISTS' POWER.

Melbourne, Sept. 13.
That the waterside workers are dominated by a small coterie of extremists was the opinion expressed by a leading ship-owner to-day, in connexion with the new strike which has had the effect of tying up thousands of tons of cargo all over the country.

Brisbane, Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne are chiefly affected.

An important conference of the Federation of Waterside Workers was held to-day, and the meeting passed a resolution urging Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Premier, to arrange an immediate conference in order to effect a speedier settlement than could possibly be obtained by the enforcement of the Crimes Act or "any other form of vindictive administration."

The resolution is the Federation's reply to Mr. Bruce's speech in Parliament, foreshadowing that drastic steps would be taken to secure the enforcement of the arbitration award, "providing that labour might be 'picked up' twice daily instead of once. It is supposed that the Government is considering having recourse to the Crimes Act, for the enforcement of the award."

Ship-owners have been considering the question of employing free labour, but have not yet decided to do so. One owner declares that the members of the Federation of Waterside Workers are ready to obey the award, but are overawed by a small coterie of extremists.

The Sydney Arbitration Court has decided that a state of strike exists.—Reuter.

**THE SWING OF THE
PENDULUM.**

**GOLD NOW GOING BACK TO
UNITED STATES.**

New York, Sept. 13.
It was announced on Wall Street to-day that \$32,500,000 worth of gold purchased through the Bank of England will arrive in the United States on September 21st.

This is believed to foreshadow possibly a number of shipments which will restore a portion or maybe the whole of the half milliard dollars worth of gold exported from America since last Autumn.

Sterling to-day was quoted at 485 1/32nd, which is the lowest point reached this year and which now renders it profitable to import gold from England.—Reuter's American Service.

**INDIAN COASTAL
SHIPPING.**

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
RAISED.**

Simla, Sept. 13.
The Legislative Assembly began a debate on a motion to refer to a Select Committee the Bill for the reservation of coastal shipping to Indian vessels.

Sir George Rainy, a member of the Executive Council, in opposing the measure, declared that the Bill introduced racial discrimination.

He asked how the Raj could fight the Governments of South Africa and other Dominions against racial discrimination against Indians when it was being sought to place racial discrimination on the Statute Book?—Reuter.

likely. Both Hunter and Cochet had opened games against rivals in the quarter-finals, Hunter leading Crawford (Australia) by two sets to one, while Cochet was a set down to Mangin.

The results were:
G. Lott (U.S.A.) beat Doeg (U.S.A.) by 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.
Frank Shields (U.S.A.) beat J. Brugnon (France) by 7-5, 6-1, 6-0.
F. T. Hunter (U.S.A.) v. C. N. Crawford (Australia) 7-5, 6-6, 6-3 (abandoned).
H. Cochet (France) v. Mangin 4-6, 1-0 (abandoned).
All these matches were quarter-finals.—Reuter's American Service.

**STRANGE AFFAIR
IN SHANGHAI.**

**BRITISHER SUFFERS
INDIGNITIES.**

**HANDCUFFED AND TAKEN
THROUGH STREET.**

FRENCH POLICE ACT.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.
An incident, the outcome and the seriousness of which cannot at present be gauged, is at the moment engaging the attention of the British and French Consular Authorities.

It appears that on Wednesday last, five children, presumably Russian, entered Mr. Harry Morris's garden situated at 118 Route Pere Robert. They proceeded to run riot and ran up and down the terrace balustrade. Unfortunately, an accident occurred and one of the children smashed a valuable earthenware vase.

This was observed by some of Mr. Morris's employees, as a result of which one of the delinquents was caught and detained by a gardener and was subsequently handed over to Mr. Morris's house servants who detained her, pending inquiries as to her name and address.

Mother Arrives.

Within a short time, the premises were invaded by the mother and a friend who were immediately allowed to take the child away. Shortly afterwards, the father and two representatives of the French police arrived and proceeded to interrogate Mr. Morris's servants. As a result it is alleged, Mr. Morris's servants were subjected to distinct coercion, Mr. Morris's No. 1 boy who, as far as can be ascertained, had up to that time, taken no part in the proceedings, was taken into custody by the French police and conveyed to the police station.

Visit to Police Station.

In the meantime, Mr. Harry Morris's agent in Shanghai, Mr. Charles Maguire, who is very well known in Shanghai, was urgently called by 'phone to investigate the matter on behalf of Mr. Morris's staff.

The N. C. Daily News is informed that Mr. Maguire received an intimation that something was wrong at about 8 p.m. and he immediately proceeded to 118 Route Pere Robert. He made an inspection of the damage done and being acquainted with the facts proceeded to the French police station at Route Stanislas Chevalier where he arrived about 6.30 p.m.

On arrival, he informed the officer in charge who he was and immediately perceived the boy in custody behind the bar in the charge room. Mr. Maguire thereupon asked what was the charge against the boy and was promptly told to keep quiet "it's nothing to do with you." This was said without making any inquiries into Mr. Maguire's standing in the matter.

Immediately after this, an individual who stated that he was the father of the girl in question and was of Portuguese nationality said "You keep quiet. I am prosecuting in this matter." He refused to give his name and to this moment his identity has not been disclosed to Mr. Morris's agent or his legal advisers. Repeated requests to the French police in this connexion have proved so far, unavailing.

Objects to Questions.

The French police officer in charge then endeavoured to take the No. 1 boy away to an inner room for a statement. Mr. Maguire at once objected and asked to be allowed to be present at any such interrogation which was unequivocally refused. As a result of Mr. Maguire's efforts on the boy's behalf, the statement was taken then and there in the charge room. A full statement of what happened in the garden was then given by the boy.

During the taking of the boy's statement, a very threatening attitude was adopted with reference to statements which were made contrary to their pre-conceived ideas of the situation, gained, it is said, from the girl's parents. By this time it was 8 o'clock and the evening and the boy was allowed to leave in company with Mr. Maguire.
(Continued on Page 7.)

**REVOLT IN FRENCH
GUIANA.**

**INSURGENTS SEIZE THE
CABLE STATIONS.**

TROUBLE AFTER RIOTS.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 13.
A revolt, accompanied by bloodshed, is reported in French Guiana, and a message received here from Para states that the situation is serious.

The trouble appears to have begun by the supposed poisoning of M. Galmot, the Colony's former Deputy to the French Parliament, this being followed by rioting early last month.

The adherents of M. Galmot revolted, and the Magistrate and others are reported to have been shot.

The trouble has since spread, and the insurgents have gained possession of the telegraphs.

It appears that the revolt spread from Cayenne to St. Laurent and St. Georges.—Reuter.

French Guiana, or Cayenne, is a Colony on the north-east coast of South America, separated from Dutch Guiana on the west by the Maroni River and from Brazil by the Oyapok and the Tumuc-Humac Mountains. The total area is about 30,600 square miles. Cayenne is the chief port and capital of the Colony.

St. Laurent is on the western (Dutch Guiana) boundary and St. Georges on the eastern (Brazil) frontier.

**RELIGIOUS POWER
IN RUSSIA.**

**SOVIET FAILURE TO STAMP
OUT PRIESTHOOD.**

METHODS TOO VULGAR.

Riga, Sept. 13.
The Council of Red Trade Unions in conference at Moscow has expressed deep concern at the failure of the Bolshevik campaign against the priests of Russia, and has condemned the methods hitherto employed in the campaign as "too vulgar and only harmful."

It has been decided that the utmost shall be done to assist in a reorganised effort to stem the tide of religion, which has recently been reported as gathering force throughout Russia.

It is complained that despite all efforts by opponents, religion is winning all along the line as the result of the more skilful tactics of the Priests, who often are in a position to attract the masses by the clever adoption of Communist slogans to their own use.—Reuter.

**RELIGIOUS PEACE
PROPOSALS.**

**UNIVERSAL CONFERENCE TO
BE HELD IN 1930.**

Geneva, Sept. 13.
The special committee appointed by the delegates at the preliminary Religious Peace Conference being held at Geneva, have reported, recommending that a Universal Religious Peace Conference should be held in 1930, and strongly recommending that India should be the venue.

The final decision in this respect is being left to the Executive Committee. The delegates are representative of practically all living religions.—Reuter.

**NATIONALIST RADIO
SCHEME.**

**POWERFUL STATION PROBABLY
AT SHANGHAI.**

Shanghai, Sept. 14.
It is reported from Nanking that Mr. Li Fan-yit, Director General of the Nationalist National Radio Department, is leaving for Shanghai in connexion with the National plan to establish new wireless systems.

According to the Nationalist plans, a powerful wireless station will be erected somewhere near the coast, probably in Shanghai. It is expected that about \$500,000 will be required for preliminary expenses.—Nam Chung Pao.

**CHOLERA OCCURS
IN TONGSHAN.**

**OUTBREAK AMONGST
THE TROOPS.**

**SHANTUNG FORCES SEIZE
ROLLING STOCK.**

NANKING AND JAPAN.

Cholera has broken out at Tongshan among the Nationalist troops who have made a successful drive against the Chihli-Shantung forces. The outbreak is presumably confined to the Nationalist troops at Tongshan station. According to naval wireless messages, one man is dead and eight others are ill from the disease.

Latest reports concerning the situation in the North go to show that the Nationalist forces crossed the river at two points, Yungpingfu and Lanhshien, on Thursday.

When the Nationalists entered Lanhshien early on Thursday morning, they encountered little opposition. There are now two Nationalist armoured trains at Lanhshien, while one is being used on the railway. Some rolling stock was left in the station there after the Shantung troops left, but other stations east of Tongshan were cleared of all rolling stock before the Shantung forces evacuated.

Bridge Intact.

Although no definite information can be obtained, it is believed that Lanhshien bridge is still intact.

About two thousand Nationalist troops passed Kuich on Thursday going in an easterly direction. The Chihli-Shantung troops continue to retreat slowly from the Lanhshien area, moving generally on Changli. Chang Chung-chang is now reported at the latter place while Chu Yu-pu is at Shangkaiwan and Wang Chi at Chinwangtao.

General Pei, it is understood, intends to remain at Tongshan for a few days and then push reinforcements forward to the Han River area.

Telegraph and telephone communication with Tientsin has been restored, but the line from Tongshan to Chinwangtao is still down.

Quiet conditions continue in the Tongshan mining area.

British Troops Intervene.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.
It is reported that a number of defeated Shantung-Chihli troops tried to take refuge in the mining area at Tongshan, but that they were kept out by British troops on duty there.

Later, these defeated units were disarmed by the Nationalist forces.—Nam Chung Pao.

Nanking Parley.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is expected to arrive here to-morrow and to leave for Nanking with Mr. Wu Han-min to-morrow evening. Mr. Wu and Marshal Chiang have decided to hold further conferences in Nanking and to request Marshal Feng Yu-shiang and Yun Hsi-shan to take part in the proceedings.

Sun Fo Returning.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.
A noted Nationalist leader has declared that Mr. Wu Te-chen, the former Canton Chief of Police, has received a cable from Mr. Sun Fo, saying that he will be arriving here about the 21st inst.

Shanghai Rice Strike.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.
Chinese Police here are conducting rigorous measures to prevent agitation and disturbances by the large number of rice labourers who struck work a few days ago. The police this morning dispersed a number of these strikers and advised all the rice shops to resume business.

A Shanghai Demand.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.
The Chinese Labourers' Association has issued a circular proclamation addressed to the Nationalist Government urging it to adhere strictly to the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to strive for abolition of the unequal treaties.

Foreign Negotiations.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.
Commenting on the recent developments in Sino-foreign relations.
(Continued on Page 8.)

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FLYING CLUB FOR HONGKONG.
MR. R. VAUGHAN/FOWLER OUTLINES A SCHEME.

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The formation of a proposed Light Seaplane Club for Hongkong was the subject of a meeting which was held in the board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., yesterday, when Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, who has deeply interested himself in the proposition, outlined a scheme with estimated costs for the formation of the club. There was a large attendance, and at the close of the meeting 21 of those present said that they were prepared to join such a club, and a committee was formed.

Mr. Vaughan Fowler said: With your permission, gentlemen, I propose to open this meeting by explaining, as far as my knowledge permits, the development of the light aeroplane and seaplane, how that development has led to the formation of flying clubs throughout the British Empire, and lastly, by suggesting the formation of a club for Hongkong and indicating the way it might be brought into existence.

First of all I must take you back to the time just after the Great War, as it was about this time that the general public started to take an active interest in aviation, that is, civil aviation. Restrictions were placed on the development of the German aircraft industry. Roughly speaking, these restrictions limited the H. P. that might be installed in German built aircraft.

The result was that German designers improved the design of their aircraft to obtain better speed and lift, rather than taking the easier path of installing more powerful engines in old designs.

Coming of Gliders.

It also had another result, the building and flying of gliders, or motorless aeroplanes.

These gliders obtain their power from a wind blowing against the face of a hill or cliff, and although they are very useful for obtaining statistics that enable the designer to improve his design as a vehicle of transport they are useless.

About the end of 1922 this glider movement was taken up in England, largely encouraged by the Daily Mail, who offered a £1,000 prize for the first man to set up a new record.

Those of us who were actively interested in these gliders soon realized that they were of little commercial value, and that the general public would never be able to make use of them.

There was a demand for a cheap aeroplane. These gliders were cheap, so the aircraft industry took a step forward in the hope of developing a "motor cycle" of the air, for everybody's use.

The step was making the gliders slightly larger and fitting a motor cycle engine of from 8 to 16 H. P.

Wonderful Results.

Some of the results were wonderful, and I have actually flown over 130 miles, in a 10 h.p. light aeroplane at nearly 60 m.p.h., but one had to be an experienced pilot to do it, and the sensation one got might be compared to "drifting along on a feather."

These little aerial motor cycles were toys, and as such were not suitable for teaching flying on, or for the inexperienced pilot to go dashing round the countryside in.

However, they did serve a useful purpose. They gave us experience which proved that a small robust low-power aeroplane could be built, and the industry set to work and produced what has since become known as the light aeroplane or seaplane.

De Havillands were first with their Moth, fitted with a 60 h.p. Cirrus engine. They were closely followed by other firms amongst whom were Blackburns, with their "Bluebird" side by side machine, Avro's Avian, and more recently the Westland Widgeon and the Parnall Imp.

Now this class of aeroplane or seaplane is not a "toy." One and all have proved themselves capable of flying long distances at high speeds, and above all they are easy to fly and are safe. A pilot has not to take extreme liberties to come to grief.

Here, obviously, was the type of aeroplane for the general public to learn to fly on, and to carry on flying afterwards.

Catering for Public.

The problem then arose as to how the General Public were going to be catered for, and after much talk a scheme for forming six light aeroplane clubs was drawn up and placed before the Civil Department of the Air Ministry.

Briefly the scheme was that the clubs should be formed as limited companies. They were to receive £2,000 towards equipment and £1,000 towards the first year's expenses, the same payments to be made to them in the second year provided the Government was satisfied that their first year's work justified it.

Those first clubs have been a very great success, and the Government have increased the number of subsidized clubs in the British Isles, whilst other places, not being so lucky as to have a supported club, have started on their own, and there are a number of these clubs going well.

Here I must explain that these unsubsidized clubs have nearly all received the gift of one or more aeroplanes, and practically all the work in connexion with them is done voluntarily.

Singapore Clubs.

Let us now compare the lines on which the Singapore Club was started. Those responsible placed a scheme before the Government, and they received all the necessary capital, a subsidy of £20,000 per annum, and the Government also pay the Pilot Instructor of the club.

The London Aeroplane Club, working on the English system, has the following charges for Members: entrance fee £3. 3. 0.; yearly subscription £3. 3. 0.; dual instruction per hour £1. 10. 0.; solo flying per hour £1. 0. 0.

The Singapore charges are: entrance fee £25 and monthly subscription £5.

This club hoped to be able to give free flying, but I understand that they find that this will not be possible, although a good deal has already been given, so they propose to institute a charge for petrol and oil.

I now come to my suggestions for the formation of a Light Seaplane Club for Hongkong.

Seaplanes for Hongkong.

When considering a flying club for Hongkong it is necessary to decide what type of a club it is to be, that is, is it to be a land-plane or a seaplane club.

The nature of the surrounding country really decides this question for us. There are no landing grounds for aeroplanes other than Kai Tak, and perhaps Fanling Race Course. On the other hand there is an unlimited supply of water suitable for landing and taking off.

So we can make up our minds, if there is going to be a flying club, it must be a seaplane club.

The next step is to find out how much capital will be required. As you have probably seen in the papers, I have given the sum as £60,000, and I will now explain how this figure is arrived at.

The club would require a Hangar and club rooms. For this purpose I have allowed £10,000. The obvious machines that the club would require are moth seaplanes, and these cost £12,500 each, so if we start off with two the total cost of the club machines would be £25,000.

Spare Parts.

I consider that it would be necessary to have one spare Cirrus engine, as this would enable the machines to be kept in action whilst the engine overhauls were being carried out. The cost of this spare engine would be £2,750. It would also be necessary for

the club to hold a certain number of spares. It is not necessary for me to go into details at the moment, but I estimate that about \$10,000 would be required for these, so if we add all these sums up we arrive at a total outlay on material of \$47,750.

If we deduct this total from the suggested capital of \$60,000 we find that we have \$12,250 left, which sum I think would be sufficient to cover the preliminary expenses.

Let us next examine the operational costs per annum. To arrive at some figures I have assumed that the club machines will fly 1,000 hours in a year.

First of all we must have a Pilot Instructor. His duties would be the control of all club flying, giving dual instruction, and the general management of the club. A reasonable salary for him would be \$7,000 per annum, with \$2.50 per hour flying pay, so if he flew 600 hours in the year he would receive \$1,250.

A fully qualified Ground Engineer would also be required and I have put his salary at \$4,600 per annum, so the club flying staff would cost \$12,750 per annum.

Heavy Insurance.

One of the heaviest expenses that the club would have to face would be insurance. I do not propose to go into details, as no accurate figures are available for Hongkong, but with the help of the Singapore Club I have been able to arrive at a figure which is sufficiently accurate to be useful, and this figure is \$8,000 per annum.

This premium would cover the club machines, the staff, and all third-party risks, but it would not cover the members.

We now have to consider the depreciation of the machines. A very reasonable figure is 20 per cent. per annum, so this would cost the club \$5,000 a year. If this sum were set aside out of the income at the end of the five years it would be possible to buy new machines without having to increase the capital.

The actual machines would not be useless at the end of this time, especially as I would recommend the club to have a \$3 per hour flying Maintenance Fund, which would enable the engineer to keep the machines and engines in such excellent condition that they would hardly depreciate at all.

Petrol and oil for 1,000 hours would cost approximately \$5,500, but this might be reduced if the company that supplied the club would give special rates, which I have no doubt they would.

The general and overhead expenses should not be very great, to be on the safe side I have allowed \$10,000 for them.

\$44,250 Per Annum.

By the simple method of adding these figures up we arrive at a total of \$44,250 which is the estimated running cost of the club per annum.

I suggest that a flying club in Hongkong would be of great service to the Colony. If it was organized on proper lines there is no reason why its machines and members should not be a sort of Air Force Reserve, or even an Air Squadron for the H.K.V.D.C's.

If the club could be started with this idea behind it I think there is a very strong case to put before the Government, requesting their whole-hearted support.

To enable those in the Colony who do not wish to take an active part but desire to support the movement I suggest that there should be two types of Membership, "The Flying Members" and "The Association Members."

I consider that it should be possible to obtain 200 associate members and 50 flying members, all of whom should pay an entrance fee of \$30, associate members paying \$10 per annum and flying members \$5 per month.

If the Government would use the club machines and its members as a local Air Force, they should support the club by a yearly subsidy of about \$35,000. If members paid \$10 per hour for

dual instruction and \$5 per hour solo flying, the club would be able to run very successfully.

Costs of Flying Member.

The costs for the flying member for his first year would work out as follows:—entrance fee \$30; monthly subscriptions \$60; dual instruction 8 hours \$80; and 10 hours solo flying \$50. Total \$220.

After this, let us assume that the member flies four hours per month, it will therefore cost him \$25 per month or \$300.00 per annum.

At this early stage, I don't think there is very much more that I can say, but I would like to ask one or two people to join me in forming a committee, who can work the suggestion up and investigate the whole question with a view to placing proposals before the Government.

In conclusion, the speaker said that it was quite impossible for him to tackle the problem single-handed: the public must support him. He believed that Mr. C. D. Lambert was quite prepared to help, but he wanted other names of people who would help to get out details to place before the Government. With regard to the Chinese community, he thought that they could deal with them at a later date.

Mr. M. F. Key offered to help with secretarial work, an offer which was accepted, and Mr. A. W. Summers also signified his desire to join the committee.

Replies to Questions.

Replying to questions, Mr. Vaughan Fowler said he thought there was a movement on foot by a local person to buy his own machine. There was no reason why one should not buy an aeroplane as it could be looked after by the club at reasonable rates.

A gentleman present asked a question with regard to responsibility in the event of an accident. The speaker replied that the club would be insured against all third-party risks. If, however, a man killed himself that was his own affair. If a member landed on someone else, or a sampan, and killed the occupants, the club would be insured against that.

The club, however, would not insure its members. If a man damaged a machine, no claim would be brought against the flier as the insurance would also cover that.

Canton Scheme.

Replying to another question, as to where a pilot could fly, Mr. Vaughan Fowler replied he thought that they would be able to fly anywhere they liked. He continued that he was working up the same scheme in Canton and he understood that the people in Canton were quite willing for Hongkong pilots to fly to Canton and for people in Canton to fly to Hongkong. "I don't think any restrictions will be placed on civil flying."

Replying to another question, the speaker said that eventually the Kai Tak aerodrome would become a Customs Aerodrome and, immediately that happened, machines would take off from there with their customs papers. If a pilot was going out of the Colony he would have to leave from a Customs Aerodrome and land at a Customs Aerodrome in the next country. If one was unable to land at such an aerodrome one would have to report the matter immediately to the police so that they could take steps to ensure that the machine was not carrying contraband. Otherwise a pilot could land anywhere.

Instruction Classes.

Answering another question, with regard to theoretical instruction, Mr. Vaughan Fowler said it would be necessary to have classes for the teaching of theory, which would probably be done by the pilot instructor and the ground engineer. Perhaps a nominal charge of about \$5 would be made but details would have to be gone into later.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Jardine's for the use of their boardroom.

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SAP CHILDREN'S STRENGTH.

Worms are an affliction from which most young children suffer. Their elimination from the system is readily and harmlessly effected by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates nor any poisonous ingredient, and will be found an ideal remedy for those disorders of infancy and early childhood arising from derangement of the stomach and the intestinal tract, such as indigestion, constipation, colic, vomiting, diarrhoea. They quickly allay teething pains, quiet the nerves, bring calm, restful, health-giving sleep.

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Avoid colds

By taking **SCOTT'S Emulsion** which promotes the strength to resist coughs, chills, colds, influenza and all bronchial affections. Ask for

SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM

Sam Understands

By Small

PAROON ME, FELLA, BUT ARE YOU THE SAME ONE WHO WAS CLERKIN' IN THE GULF-LEM STORE A COUPLA YEARS AGO?

YOU BETCHA BEEN THERE FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

THOUGHT I RECOGNIZED YA—AN' I SOTTA CONFESSION TA MAKE—JUST TA CLEAR MY CONSCIENCE.

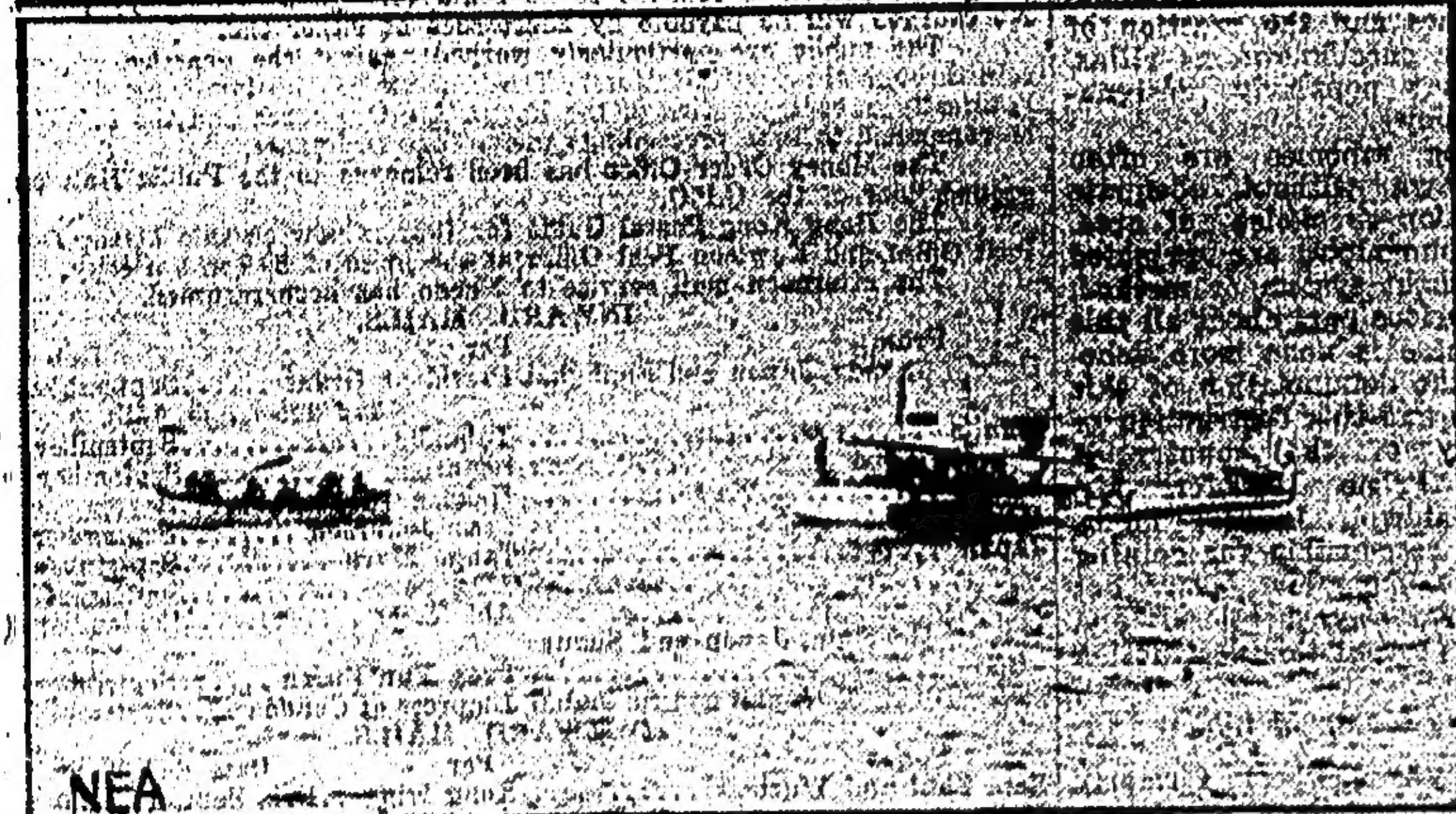
DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TALKIN' ABOUT, BUT GO AHEAD, AN' SPILL IT!

WELL, I WAS DOWN AN' OUT AT THAT TIME, AN' I SWIPED A CAKE O' DR. SKINUM'S SOAP OUT O' YOUR STORE—IT WAS A FIVE CENT CAKE AN' I WANT TA PAY YA TH NICKEL—THIS COMES RATHER LATE, BUT—

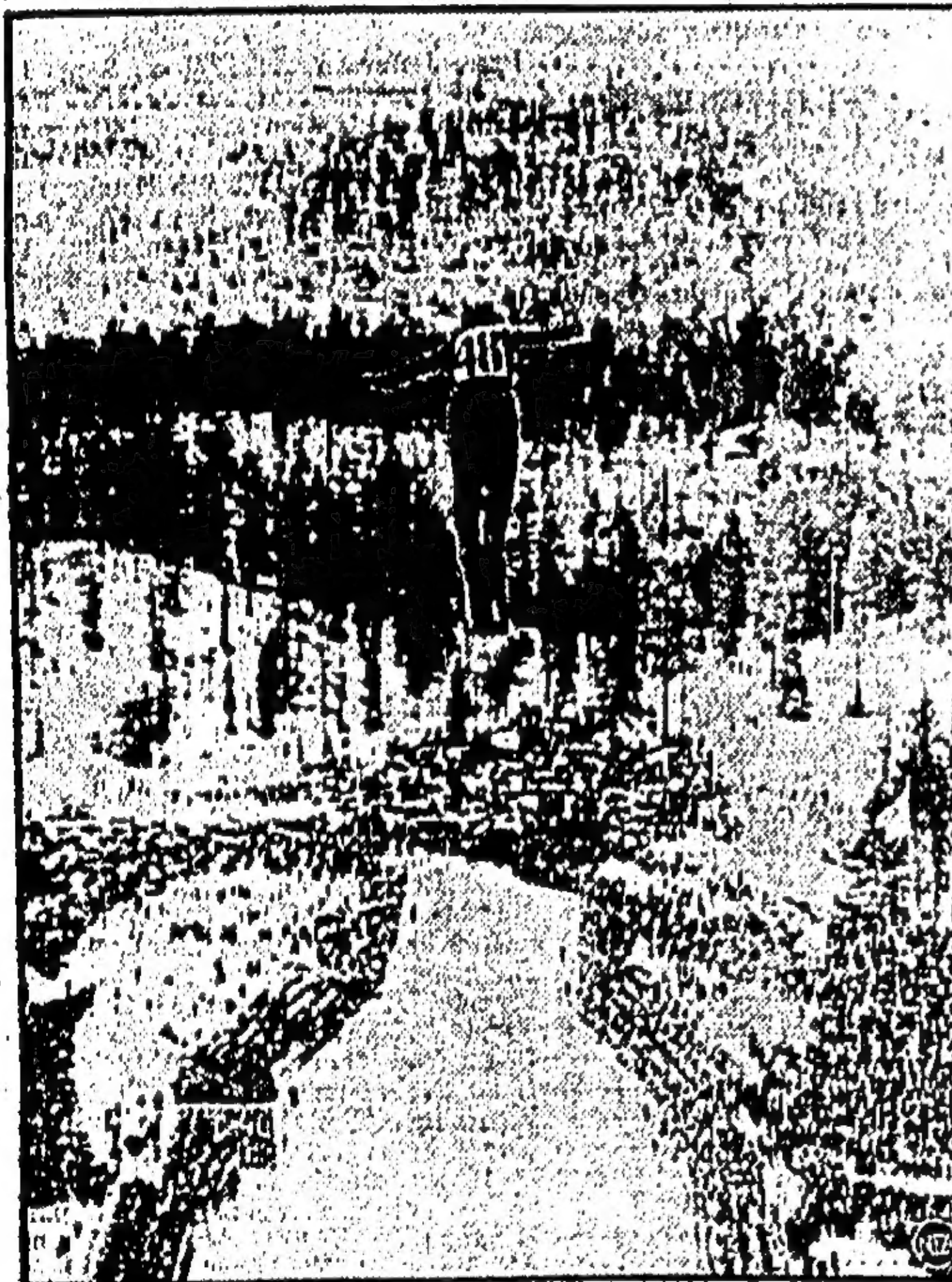
HOLD IT! DON'T APOLOGIZE! I'VE REMEMBERED RIGHT, THAT WAS TH' TERRIBLESTAP WE HAD ON SALE AT THAT TIME.

IT'S NO WONDER IT TOOK YA SO LONG TA COME CLEAN!

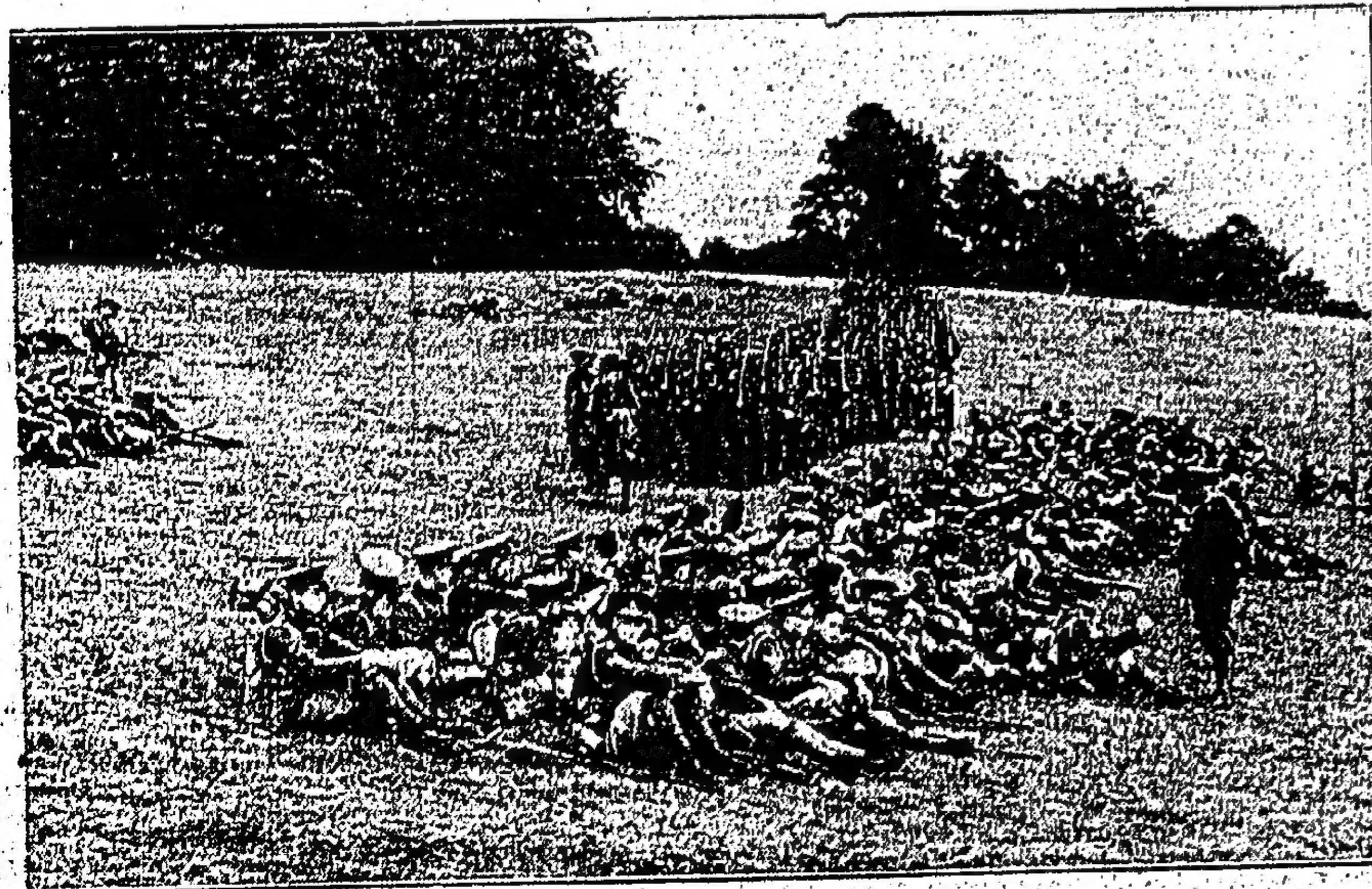
DRUGS BY MCA SERVICE, INC. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



An exclusive picture showing the mid-ocean rescue of Captain Courtney and his companions on his ill-fated Atlantic flight. The picture was taken from the deck of the S.S. Minnewaska which picked up the fliers. Top picture shows the rescued fliers, Mr. Elwood Hooper, Canadian millionaire, Captain Courtney, Mr. Hugh Gilmore and Fred Pierce, in that order.



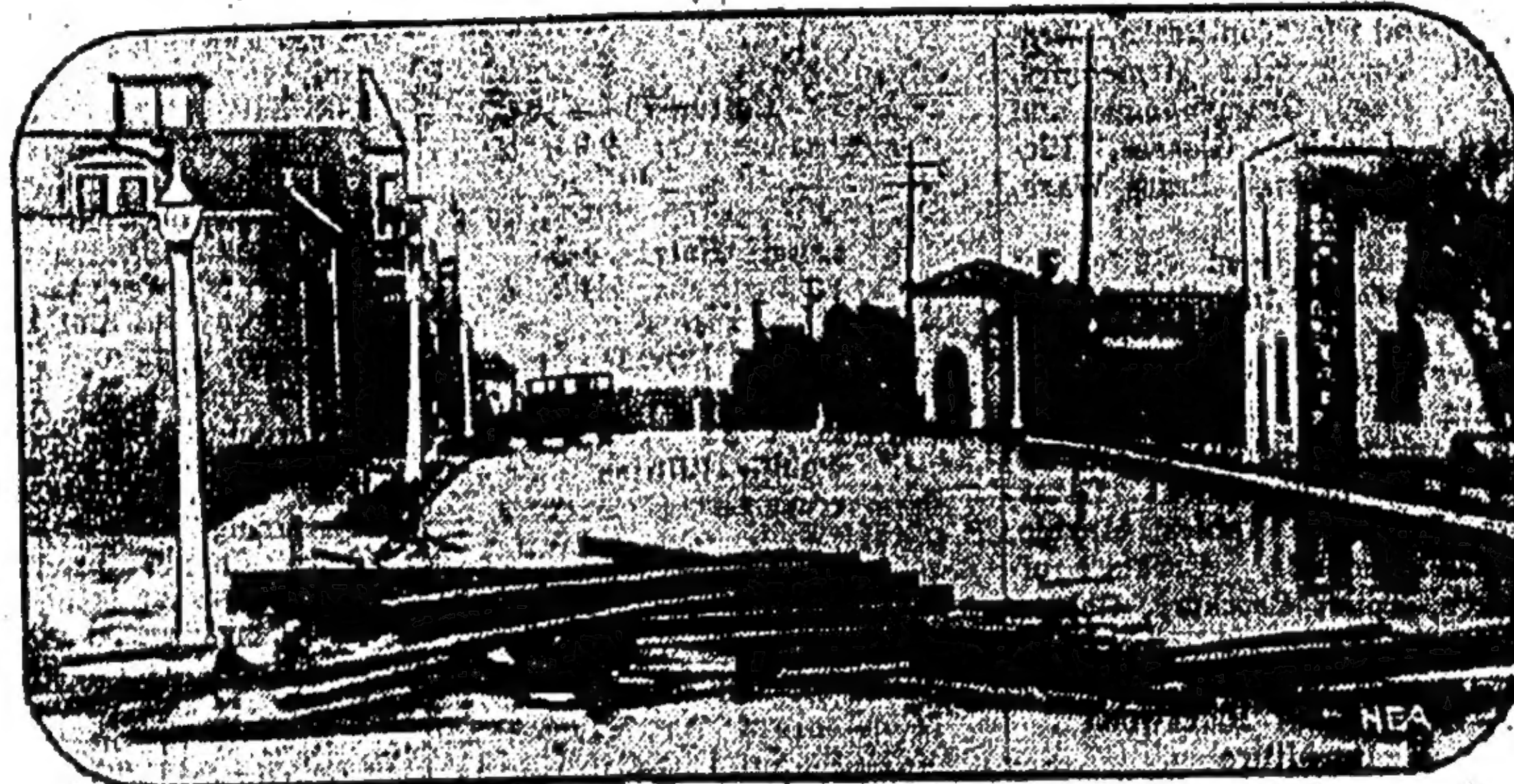
Winter sports at St. Moritz. Top picture shows a bob-sledding crew travelling at a mile a minute. At the bottom a ski jumper is seen flying through the air towards the snow a hundred feet or more below.



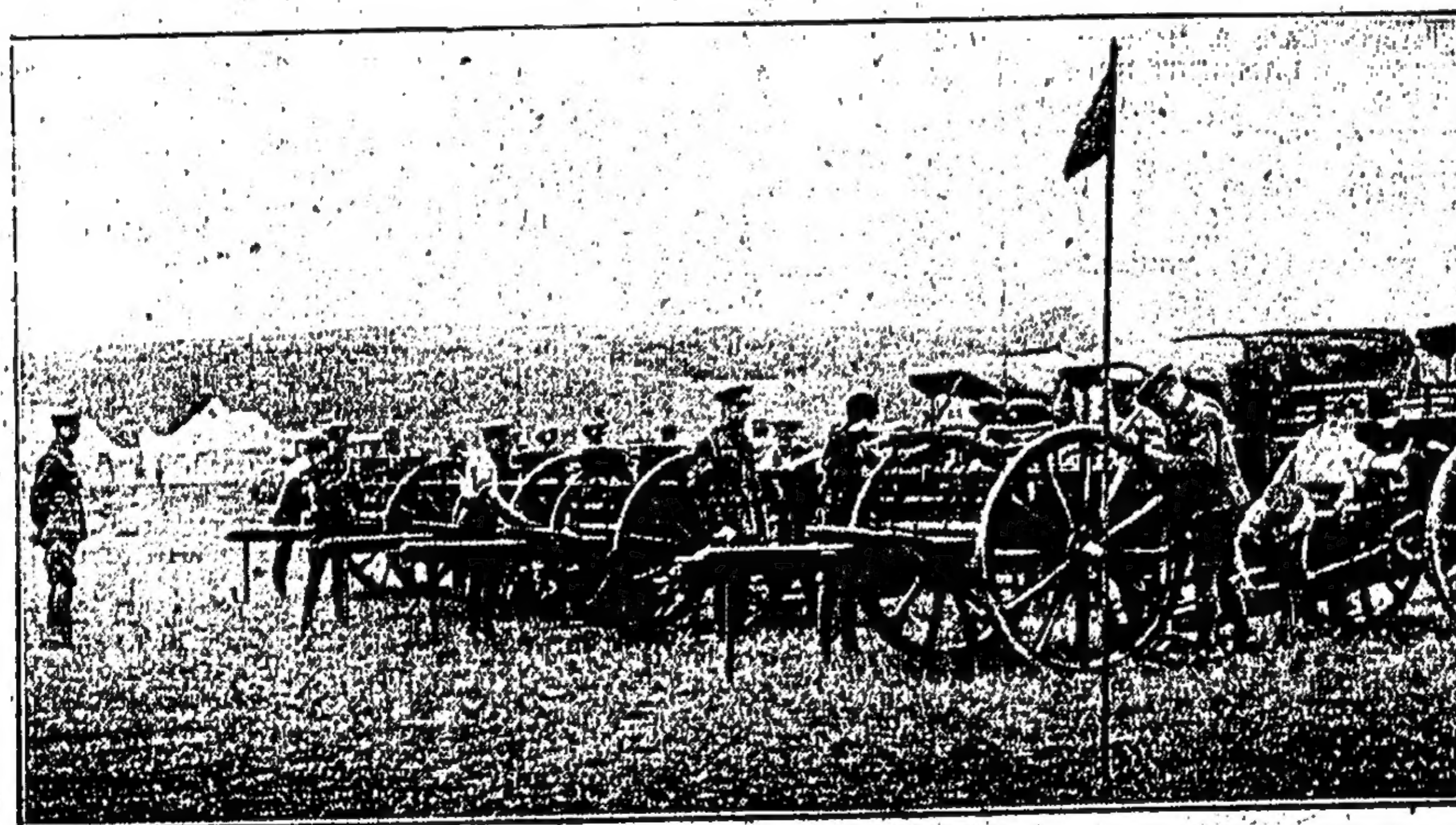
Contingents of the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps at Tidworth, Salisbury Plain, for the annual training in camp under Regular officers. Our picture shows some of the cadets at Tidworth. They remained under canvas for ten days. (Times copyright).



The famous American tennis player, Bill Liden was never happier than when he revenged himself for his Wimbledon defeat by beating Rene Lacoste in the Davis Cup Competition at Paris. Above he is seen during the progress of the titanic struggle, in which he triumphed after five furious sets. He has since been disqualified as an amateur.



A striking picture taken after the east coast of Florida had been struck by one of the worst hurricanes in recent years. At times the wind reached typhoon velocity of over 100 miles an hour and damage running into millions of dollars was done. The picture shows part of the effect at Fort Pierce, one of the towns which suffered most.



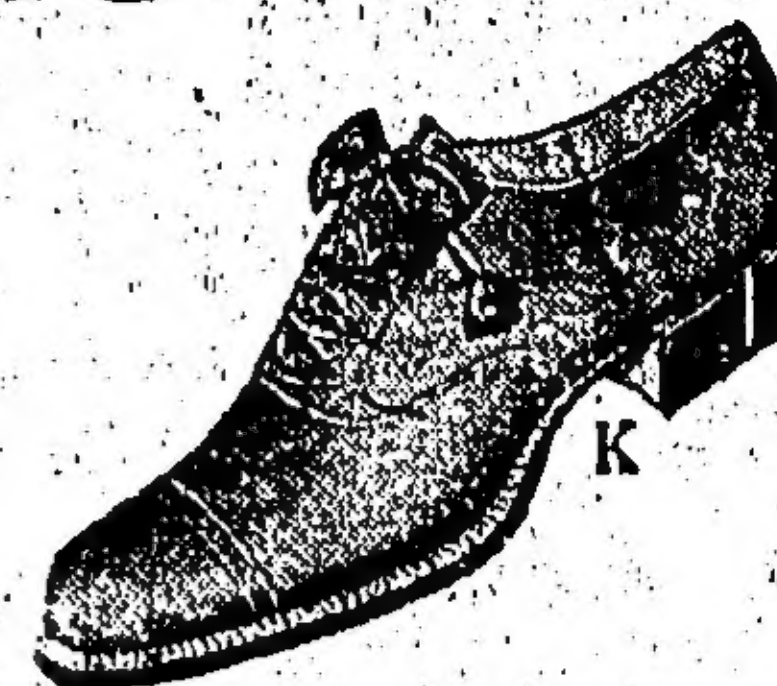
Numbers of young soldiers of the Territorial Army spent part of their summer holidays training in camp. Our picture shows Gunners of the 250th (14th. London) Battery of the Territorial Army at gun-drill at Aldershot. (Times copyright).



The first picture to reach Hongkong of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Heaney. The New Zealand boxer, who put up such a gallant fight against Tunney, was secretly married a few days later to Miss Marion Dunn, of Long Island.

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plus
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3 fitting heel with 4 fitting toes.
They fit closely at the ankle but give freedom at the toes.

BLACK or TAN CALF in ALL SIZES.

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Steel Frame Enamelled Black, fitted with Nickel-plated Tubular Handle Bar, two 10 inch and two 8 inch Rubber Tyred Iron Wheels and Leather Waist Strap Seat. Back Upholstered with Crochets, Leather Cloth, Closes up flat.

STANDARD \$13.50
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Profitable Investment.

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Profits of the Hongkong Telegraph.

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295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315
344, 363, 371, 374, 376, 381
385, 411, 416

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FAMILY HOTEL—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms. Also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.387.

WANTED.

WANTED—A nurse for child aged six on voyage to England, early January, 1929. Write Box No. 416, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED—By European, November 1st, unfurnished house with verandah at Kowloon Tong. Rent moderate. Write Box No. 419, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST—White Chow Bitch, dark brown nose and light brown ears, answering to name of "Pluffy." Last seen boarding tram at Tai Koo Club bound for Causeway Bay. Reward to anyone giving information leading to her recovery. Write D. C. Walsley, 11, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay.

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ARE YOU SICK? Why Continue To Suffer. Get The Poo On Chinese Herbs and Get Well. Constipation, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Typhoid Fever, Nervousness, and Diabetes. Yee Foo Lun, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, Entrance 66, Queen's Road Central, Tel. C. 800.

Berne, Aug. 10.—A monument raised to the memory of six English folk, one German, and an Austrian who perished in the avalanche on January 1, 1927, in the valley of Pizol, in Vorarlberg, was unveiled here to-day at the cemetery of Lech. English people subscribed for the monument.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Dr. ASGER, DENTAL SURGEON, has removed his office to Kayamally Building, 20-22 Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE.

We have this day moved our offices to Kayamally Building, No. 22, Queen's Road Central.

HAZELAND & GONELLA.

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Kowloon Football Club, will be held at the Club House, Chatham Road, on MONDAY, September 24th, at 6 p.m.

A. W. EASTMAN,

Hongkong, Sept. 12th, 1928.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 6th and on Monday 8th October, 1928, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, 22nd September.

G. R.

Particulars and Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at junction of Brondwood Road and New Road from Bowen Road to Tai Hang, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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Lammer's Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY,

the 15th September, 1928,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

6 Cases Cigarettes "Rio Sze" Brand.

10 Cases Cigarettes "People" Brand.

1 Case Fan Spares.

6 Rolls Rubber Tyres.

17 Sacks Flour.

7 Pieces White Shirtings.

1 Bag Copra Meal.

4 Bales Old Newspapers.

and

A Quantity of Personal Effects and Sundry Furniture.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 18th September, 1928,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror.

Teak Book Case and Desk combined.

Roll and Flat Top Desks, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs.

Carpets, Rugs, Gramophones and Records, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Oil Paintings, Brass Ware, Caskets, etc., etc.

Teak Dining Room Suite (by Lane, Crawford, Ltd.), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chests, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes with and without Glass Doors, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Washstands, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Crockery, Chamber Stands, etc.

also

A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture and

One Collage Piano.

One Sextant.

One Box Doctor's Instruments

One Motor Cycle "Sparkbrook."

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 17th September, 1928.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

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SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1295 b.

Chartered Bank, \$221 b.

Mercantile A. & B., \$36 b.

P. and O. £91 n.



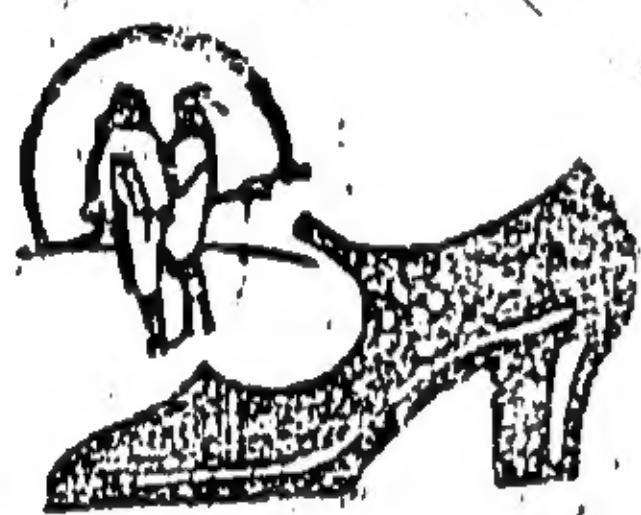
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Japanese Shoe Expert.
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CASES A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Queen's Road Central.

MRS. MOTONO

HAND & ELECTRIC
MASSAGENo. 31B, Top Floor, Wyndham St.
Hongkong.

MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE

6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor,
Hongkong.

EXPERT MASSEUR.

Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness
and all kinds of chronic
ailments.Madame H. MORITA.
Madame E. AKAJI.
4, On Lan Street.
Telephone No. C-4395MARTIN'S
PILLS

APIOL & STEEL

Sure and certain for all Female
complaints. Every lady should
keep a box in the house.Sold by A. S. Watson & Sons,
Chemists, and all Chemists
and Stores.
Prep. by MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.WOMAN'S WORLD
FOR OUR LADY READERS.Husbands I Should
Dislike.

[By a Modern Girl.]

Even to-day, when husbands are
a coveted possession, there are
some I would really rather be
without.One is the tender, solicitous
husband who is always so charm-
ing and affectionate to his wife in
public. He calls her "sweet-
heart" and "darling" every time
he speaks to her. He hovers
around her like an anxious bird,
looks down into her face, says
tenderly, "Sure you're quite all
right, darling!" and puts her hand
—all in the hope that his audience
will say what a devoted couple
they are.In private his manner changes.
If he does not show the iron hand
in the velvet glove he at least
reveals claws.Then there is the husband who
treats his wife like a brainless
housekeeper. He devotes all his
time and attention to his business,
but never tells his wife anything
about it. He assures her she
wouldn't understand. He treats
her like a pretty doll, just capable
of looking after his home, but of
nothing else. His real problems
he takes to his secretary. It must
be very humiliating to be his wife.An exasperating husband I have
met is the fussy, interfering type,
who likes to know everything that
takes place in the house, and is
quite sure there are better
methods of doing everything.Then there is the very placid,
absolutely spotless husband, whoOne-Minute Interviews.
"PHILOSOPHY
OF DRESS"
IS NEED OF
ALL WOMEN.Wanted—a clothes philosophy for
every woman!That is what an eminent coun-
tessier, Madame Sady Weiss, of
Bruck-Weiss, feels is a great Amer-
ican need today."Until a woman has a well-es-
tablished idea in her mind of just
what clothes she can wear, she is
unsettled, drift-
ing. A clothes
philosophy is al-
most as impor-
tant in a woman's
life as a career,"
Madame Weiss
asserted."It is not the
woman who
knows her type
and is consistent
in everything she
wears whose
mind is totally
occupied with
clothes. Rather,
it is the woman
who has never
thought out what
she should have,
who spends her life worrying about it.""As a practical woman, I should
advise young girls starting out in
life to settle their sartorial policy.
It will save time, money and free
the mind for other tasks. And it
will give them that well-groomed
chic every woman craves.""For want of good clothes sense,
lovers even had been turned away.""Why not sit down and study
yourself? Then ask the opinion
of some expert. Once a general
philosophy is worked out, life is
easier, clothes are apt to be less
expensive and the woman is at her
best, which is reason enough in it-
self."

For Company.

I had one time, for company.
A host of dreams and hopes
most fair.
But they have faded long ago,
Yet have not left me to de-
pair.For in their place, for company,
These fellow human hearts I
find.
Unsatisfied, like mine, rebuffed,
Yet living, loving, gay, and
kind.

Thelma Coombs.

never gives an anxious moment.
He doesn't mind what his wife or
anyone else does as long as they
don't actually interfere with him.
He never notices what his wife
wears, and merely listens with a
polite smile if she tells him any-
thing. He never complains,
will do anything to be
agreeable, never has any ideas of
his own, never says a thing worth
listening to, and altogether has
the personality of a white rabbit.I should like a husband who
would take an interest in my life
as well as in his own, who would
sometimes make me jealous, who
wouldn't always expect me to be
tied to his apron strings, and who
would be enthusiastic and full of
ideas.I should secretly like to know
he was my master, and I should
want to feel terribly proud of him.Cool Salads for hot
Weather.

TASTY GRAPE FRUIT SALAD.

For six people use two large
grape fruit. Peel and separate
fruit into sections, removing all
the white skin. Arrange the sec-
tion like a flower on lettuce leaves
placed on individual plates. Chop
8 dates, 4 figs, 6 prunes, and ½ cup-
ful of nuts. Put 2 tablespoonsful
of this mixture in the centre of each
flower and on top some cooked
salad dressing which has been
sweetened and has whipped cream
stirred into it.

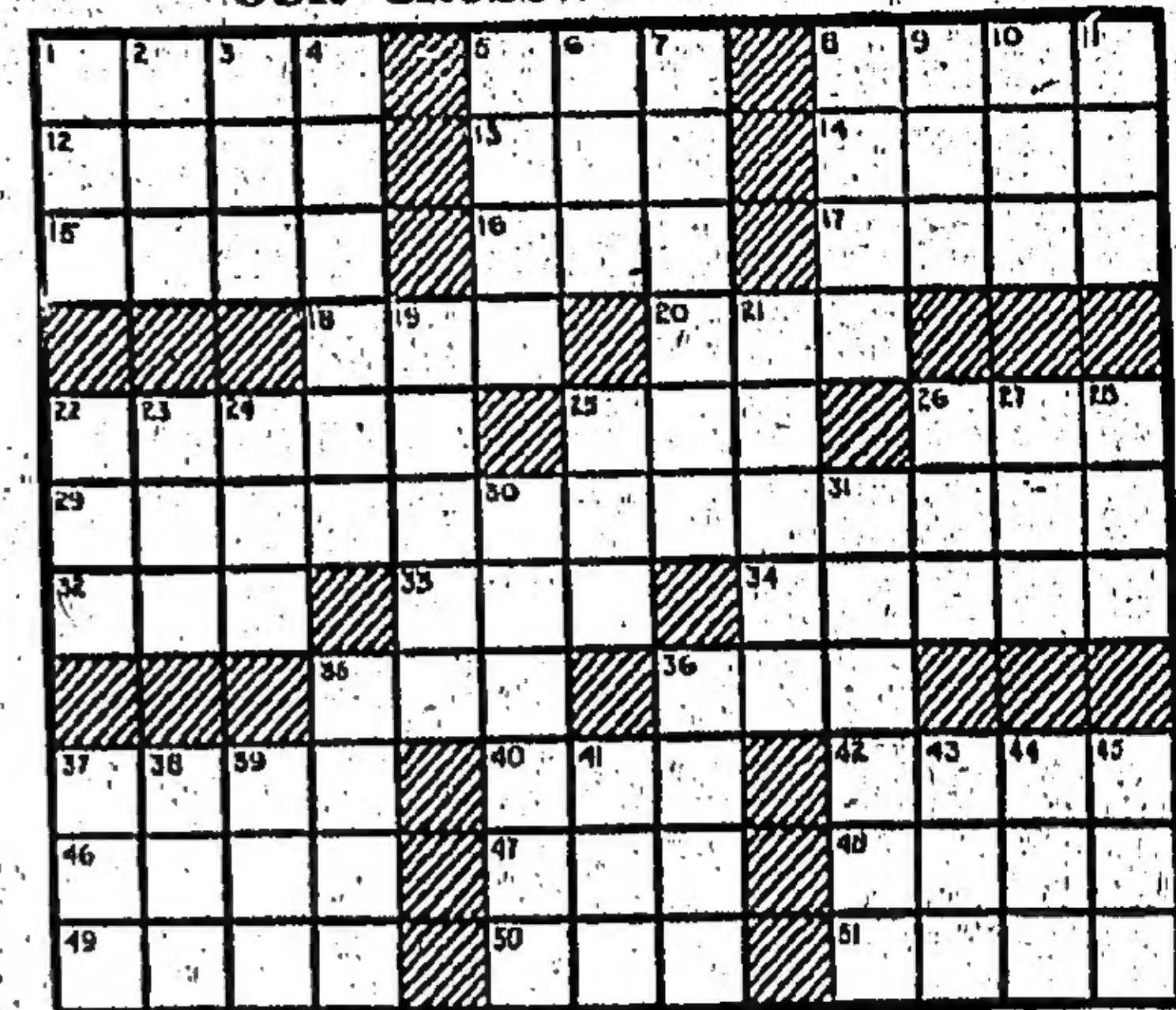
Candlestick Salad.

Make individual servings. Put a
lettuce leaf on a plate and on each
a slice of pineapple. Into the
centre of the slices put a half of
banana which has been cut cross-
wise, the round end at the top.
Make an incision in the top of the
banana and stick in it a small piece
of a cherry to represent the flame.
Serve mayonnaise with the salad.

Pear Salad au Naturel.

Mix soft cream cheese with nuts
and a little mayonnaise. Make into
small balls and place in centres of
pears putting two halves together.
Touch the sides of the pears with
red colouring and put a clove in
the end of each. Place on a lettuce
leaf on individual plates. Hand
mayonnaise.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1 Romantic tale of ancient times.
- 5 Resinous substance used in varnish.
- 6 Conceited precision.
- 12 Verbal.
- 13 Kimono snash.
- 14 Drove.
- 15 To be exposed to a genial heat.
- 16 Upright shaft.
- 17 Paragraph in a newspaper.
- 18 Every.
- 20 Battering machine.
- 22 Nimble.
- 25 Light carriage.
- 26 Feminine pronoun.
- 29 A mutual giving.
- 32 Golf mound.
- 33 To devour.
- 34 Selected by ballot.
- 35 Silk worm.
- 36 By.
- 37 Blood-sucking insect.
- 40 Capuchin monkey.
- 42 Ache.
- 46 Back.
- 47 To annoy.
- 48 Unoccupied.
- 49 Spun wool.
- 50 Born.
- 51 A dunce.

Vertical.

- 1 To cry convulsively.
- 2 Constellation.
- 3 Aeriform fuel.
- 4 Soda ash.
- 5 To lie at ease.
- 6 Striped camel's hair cloth.
- 7 Pertaining to a sour acid.

- 8 Nest.
- 9 To decay.
- 10 Small fresh-water fish.
- 11 Jewel.
- 19 Person affected with leprosy.
- 21 Common century plant.
- 22 Work of genius.
- 23 Driving command.
- 24 Frozen water.
- 25 Secured.
- 26 To perch.
- 27 Garden tool.
- 28 To finish.
- 30 Dried grape.
- 31 Inert.
- 36 To deserve.
- 36 Fish allied to the perches.
- 37 To cook in a griddle.
- 38 Meadow.
- 39 Organ of sound.
- 41 Part of verb to be.
- 43 Stir.
- 44 Sick.
- 45 Tennis fence.

Yesterday's Solution.

ALBERT	CLOVIS
LOAM	ADO
BOY	SPIRE
AM	KEEPERS
N	WIT
V	AD
BY	DIMES
SO	MACADAM
HA	ALE
A	NIL
WAGNER	GREECE

PLANES FALL AMONG
HARVESTERS.LOCKED TOGETHER IN
MID-AIR CRASH.Digby (Lines), Aug. 17.
Locked together in a mid-air
collision, two R.A.F. aeroplanes
to-day crashed to earth here amid
a group of horror-stricken harvest
workers.Pilot Officers Adrian Gordon
Cole and Bertrand Guy D'Olier
were killed instantly, and Flying
Officer Arthur Hadley Feather
died in hospital a few hours after-
wards.The machines—a D.H.9 and an
Avro—with a squadron of other
planes had taken off half an hour
earlier from Digby Aerodrome,
only 300 yards from the scene of
the crash. Flight Officer Cole was
in the D.H.9, with Pilot D'Olier as
his passenger.After circling the aerodrome
the machines had dropped low
over the field, and were about to
land. The Avro was following
close behind the D.H.9, when the
workers in the field saw the two
machines crash together.Fell in Barley Field.
The tail then fell from the
leading aeroplane. The impact
echoed loud above the roar of the
engine, and pieces of wood flew
in all directions.Then both machines fell into
the field of sheaves of harvested
barley, striking the earth within
50 yards of each other."I was working in the field a
few hundred yards away," said
John Wilkins, a farm labourer,
and the first man to reach the
spot."Hearing the roar, I looked up
to see two aeroplanes swooping
down directly over my head. So
low were they that I thought theywould crash in the hedge at the
end of the field."One was only about 20ft. be-
hind the other. They were travell-
ing at about 60 miles per hour.
A second later they crashed into
each other.""For the moment they went on
in a tandem. Then the tail of
one of the planes fell off.
"Splinters of wood fell in all
directions like a shower. Both
planes seemed to steady them-
selves, and then down they
shot."Mr. Warwick, of Highfield
Farm, on whose land the machine
fell, described the frantic efforts
to extricate the airman."A dozen of us who were work-
ing near dropped our rakes and
dashed to the spot. We lifted out
Pilot Officer Feather after we had
used our weight to bend back the
body of the aeroplane, which had
broken over him.""From the other machine we
took Pilot Officer D'Olier, who had
a severe wound in his head.""Pilot Officer Cole was pinned
in the wreckage. The fire and
ambulance bridges from the aero-
drome rushed across the field,
and they had to use saws, axes
and wire-cutters to cut away the
fuselage to get him out.""It is a marvel to me, that the
machines did not burst into flames,
for they were drenched with
petrol."Half an hour after the crash,
in accordance with the R.A.F.
tradition, all the other available
machines in the aerodrome went
up for exercise.To-night the Air Ministry ex-
perts are examining the wreckage.
It is the general opinion at the
aerodrome that had the machines
been higher, the airman would
have been able to use their para-
chutes, or even to land the ma-
chines.

By Blosser

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de Colognes, Hair Lotions etc.

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OF GREAT AGE.

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The very finest old

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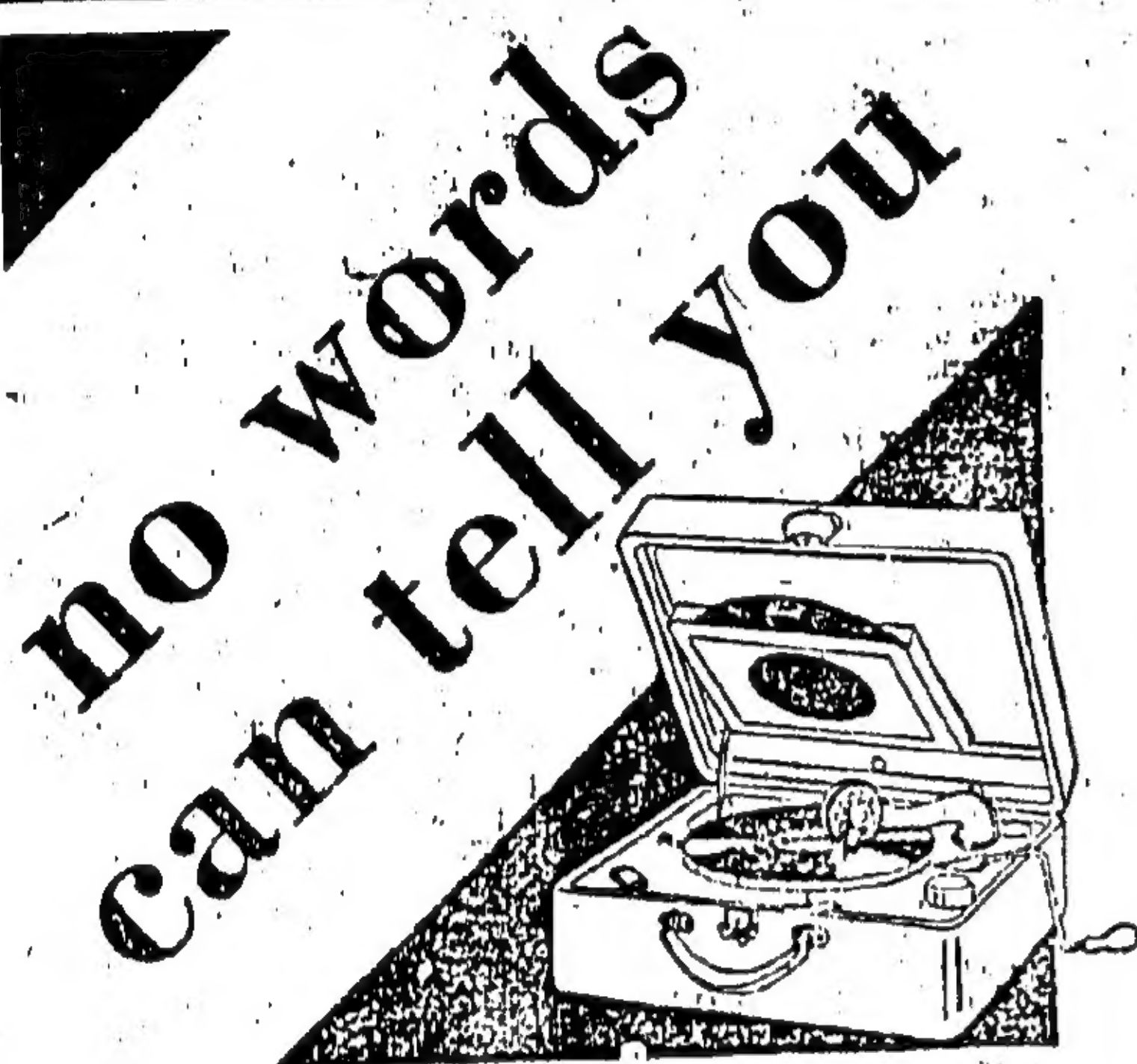
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Words are worthless for describing the amazing performance of the new Portable Victrola, number Two-fifty-five. To say that its tones are rich and deep, its volume as large as life itself, is not enough. You must really hear the instrument yourself to appreciate its startling powers of reproduction.

Indestructible steel cabinet covered with leather-finished fabric. Detachable winding-key at a convenient angle. Records stop playing automatically.

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(Victrola Distributors.)

CHATER ROAD.



SILVERWARE

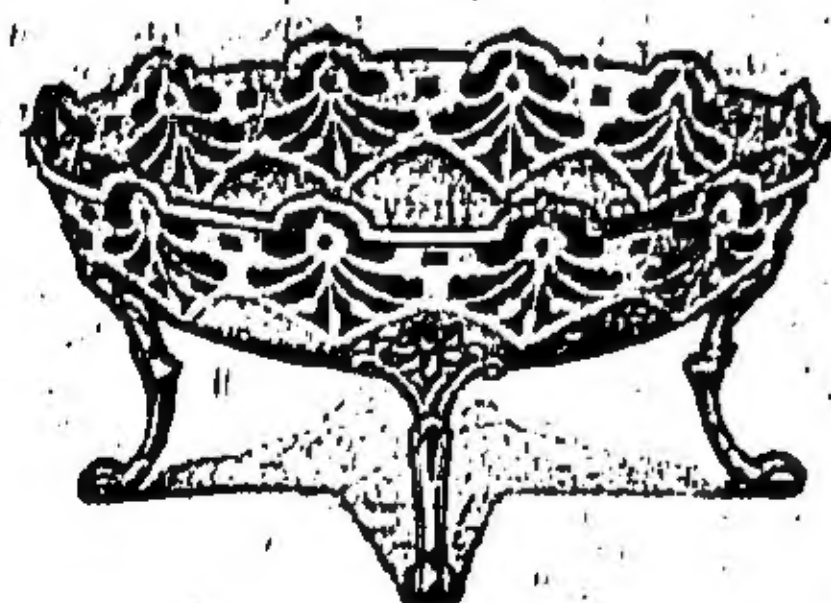
ELECTRO-PLATE—JEWELLERY

and

HAND-CUT GLASS

is offered at

CASH 15% DISCOUNT



TO-DAY

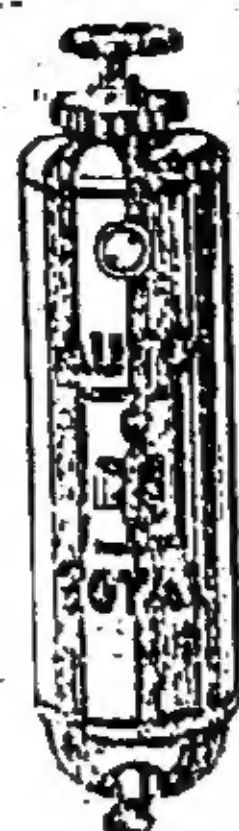
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1928.

THE DAWES SCHEME.

In view of the fact that considerable attention is being paid at the moment to Germany's obligations under the Treaty of Versailles, it is opportune to take note of the working of the Dawes Plan, the more so since the present month has witnessed the beginning of the first "standard year" under which annual payments of 2,500 million marks are provided for. This means that the period variously described as that of transition, reconsolidation or a breathing space has come to a close. Technically the reparation plan has worked smoothly and without friction. The annual payments have increased from 1,000 million marks during the first year to 1,200 millions for the second, 1,500 millions for the third and 1,750 millions for the fourth year. The money has been properly raised and its transfer to the creditors has been carried out. The payments in foreign currency have gone up year by year and have considerably exceeded, during the fourth year of operation, the value of the deliveries in kind credited to the mark account.

After the chaotic conditions of 1923, the German body economic succeeded, by means of enormous efforts and financial sacrifices, despite serious relapses and irregular fluctuations, in re-establishing a fairly secure and dependable basis for its future development. The influx of foreign capital enabled manufacturers to take in hand the problem of rationalization—the aim of which is to effect the maximum amount of economy in regard to production—and this process is still going on vigorously. Taxes have been increased to a considerable extent in order to balance the national revenue and national expenditure. The national currency has been stabilized and has been firmly secured. Quite apart from the fact that some of the country's vitally important industries, such as coal mining, the heavy industries, the building industry and especially agriculture, are in the throes of a severe crisis, it can be recorded that the development of the economic position has taken a course which is radically different, in some of its essential aspects, from that anticipated by the Dawes Plan experts. The surplus of exports over imports—which had not only been anticipated, but also described as

one of the chief features of the economic situation—has not so far been realized. Although exports have shown a welcome increase of late, they are not yet sufficient to pay for the country's ordinary imports, and still less are they sufficient to create German assets abroad out of which the political and commercial capital debt might be repaid. Moreover, Germany has not become the capital-exporting nation which the experts expected her to become. Since the placing of the Dawes Loan at the close of 1924 the country has raised an immense amount of borrowed money in the shape of short and long-term credits which has been required to supply industrial works with the necessary working capital and with funds out of which manufacturers could finance the modernization of their machinery and plant—a process which had long been overdue.

The fact that the reparation payments have been made according to plan is, in fact, said to be mainly attributable to this influx of foreign money, inasmuch as the latter could be utilized in effecting the transfers to the creditors of the foreign currencies provided for under the scheme. However, instead of the "natural" transfer by means of export surpluses—such as the experts had anticipated—an "artificial" transfer by means of capital imports from abroad has been brought about. This factor is of decisive importance in regard to the continued operation of the Dawes Plan, because the importation of foreign money does not depend on Germany, but on the attitude adopted by non-German financiers, and these latter are not guided by political, but by economic considerations. It is true that at present the political situation is such as to make it impossible to comply with Mr. Parker Gilbert's suggestion that the reparation sum should be definitely fixed but it would appear to be equally important that Germany and her creditor nations should be in a position to know the amount of the "political" debts that have to be paid, in order to make their economic plans accordingly.

Nationalist Inactivity.

Admitting that the Nationalist Government has done practically nothing of tangible importance since the completion of the Northern Expedition, that very able Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, in an interview in Shanghai yesterday, placed his finger on the point of China's principal grievance today. In extenuation, he pleaded that vast strides towards unity and order have been made in the past two years. This may be true up to a point. It is obvious, however, that the point marks the commencement of Nanking's lethargy. For two years, the Nanking authorities, or the Kuomintang organization, has directed its efforts to the elimination of the Peking group from its sphere of influence. Several months ago saw the success of the campaign, but since then, unless we refer to the recent compromise in Shanghai in which Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wu Han-min and Marshal Li Chai-sum were chiefly concerned, it would be almost impossible to point to any move towards consolidation of the country under the control of the Nationalists. Nanking has been at a complete standstill, partly through Party manoeuvring and partly, we believe, because of a sense of loss as to where first to begin. The first thing which would have occurred to a normal body of leaders in a normal country, even after a revolution, would have been the calling of a National Conference for a thorough discussion of the whole problems involved. The Kuomintang have been content to muddle along, quarrelling among themselves, and leaving their permanent officials to do their best in almost impossible circumstances. Mr. Soong himself has received little encouragement in his excellent schemes for the reorganization of China's finances, though he is more optimistic to-day, and forecasts the formation of a Budget Commission and a Finance Reorganization Commission. We trust he is not disappointed. He places reliance in the rapprochement between the Moderate leaders, the Kwangsi Clique and Marshal Chiang's followers, and believes that the "Jull" at Nanking is to be broken. The correction will not come before its time.

DAY BY DAY.

LET US REMEMBER ALL DAY LONG WHAT IT IS TO BE MEN; THAT IT IS TO HAVE EVERY ONE WHOM WE MEET FOR OUR BROTHER IN THE SIGHT OF GOD.—Charles Kingsley.

A British case of diphtheria was notified yesterday.

The mails arriving by the a.s. Morea yesterday, dated London August 16, consisted of 376 bags of letter matter and 98 bags of parcels.

A marriage will shortly take place between Lieutenant-Commander John G. L. Dundas, R.N., H.M.S. Vindictive, and Ruth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, of Minneapolis.

Arriving from Europe yesterday, the P. and O. Morea reported the death at sea of Captain J. H. Bloomberg on August 19th. The deceased was a passenger from Marseilles to Aden.

A report has been made to the police by the Principal Warder of the Victoria Gaol, to the effect that Frederick Owen Richards, a native of Wales, has been absent from the House of Detention since yesterday.

The V. D. A. Branch of St. Peter's Church is holding its second annual picnic for the Girls of the Blind Home at Kowloon on Saturday. They will be taken to Shek-O in a fleet of eighteen cars, escorted by members of the Flying Squad.

Dame Helen Gascoigne, of Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W., who died on June 14, widow of Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., a former G.O.C. at Hongkong, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £17,686, with net personality £17,469.

A Chinese was yesterday admitted to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from scald wounds caused by a bowl of hot congee. The man had a quarrel with a fook of the congee stall, when the latter threw a full bowl of the hot liquid in his face.

A whist drive arranged by the Police Branch of the M.C.L. is to take place at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, October 2nd, at 3.45 p.m. Tickets, which are \$1 each, can be obtained on application from Miss Angus at Police Headquarters.

Saburo Mori, (20), a Japanese seaman, who was injured in the collision between the Orient liner Otranto and the Japanese vessel, Kitano Maru, in the North Sea, died at Hull Royal Infirmary on Aug. 18. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned at the inquest on Aug. 21.

Mr. A. Gillard, Chief Traffic Assistant of the Hongkong Tramways, Limited, has reported to the police that between 7 and 9 p.m. yesterday, six of the Company's motormen from various trams on the Shaukiwan Road reported that they had found metal steel punchings in the grooves of the tramlines. Thirteen such deposits were picked up from the loop opposite the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Mr. W. H. Harris, Insurance broker of Lloyds, London, late of "The White House," Hayes, Kent, who died on December 30, last year, left Hongkong estate to the value of \$1,800, with gross estate in England amounting to £17,804 4s. 4d. Re-sealing of probate has been granted to Mr. M.H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacons, who is the attorney of the trustees and executors. The bequests are of a family nature.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 11 arrivals and 14 departures, of which five and six respectively were British, leaving 59 vessels in port, British 25, American 1, Norwegian 8, Japanese 5, Chinese 12, Dutch 4, Portuguese 2, Danish 1 and French 1. Tonnage and freights both showed a reduction, with only two of the inwarders above the 1,000 ton mark, but the British total, with two of the day's high cargoes, was only slightly less than 7,000 tons.

Commander W. S. Bardwell, who was appointed to her two years ago, will be succeeded in command of the gunboat, Cockchafer, in the Yangtze River, by Commander P. C. W. Manwaring, who was promoted at the New Year, after commanding the destroyer Wolfhound in the Atlantic Fleet. Other officers taking command of China gunboats are Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Henton, from the Widgeman, who exchanges into the new gunboat Pelicer, relieving in the latter Commander G. F. L. Marx (Senior Naval Officer in the Upper River), who has been appointed to the Gannet, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Wolcott, from the Gannet, succeeds Lieutenant-Commander Henton in command of the Widgeman.

POOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

BAZAAR TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY.

In November, 1926, an infant free school was opened at Nos. 4 and 5 St. Joseph's Terrace, Robinson Road, the venture being under the patronage of the Chinese Catholic Young Ladies' Society. It was proposed to make of the school a home where, during the day-time, the children of the poor might be cared for, whilst their parents were at work.

Some of the lady teachers who commenced the work gave their services freely, coming long distances daily to teach and to work for the children. Other helpers accepted very little remuneration. Both boys and girls are admitted to the school, but they must not be younger than three years nor older than eight years of age.

A meal is provided at mid-day for the children. The condition of free admission is poverty of the

About Hong Kong.

Do you know that—

There were fears of a Russian invasion of the Colony in the Crimean War?

A fortnight after the arrival of Sir John Bowring to assume the Governorship, news came of the declaration of war against Russia (March 28th, 1854). The Governor immediately set off with Admiral Sir James Stirling for Chusan, hoping to intercept the Russian Fleet. It proved a wild-goose chase, however, because on arrival there it was found that the Russians had left for unknown regions.

Later, there were fears of the Russians descending upon the Colony, and these developed into a panic when Colonel Calne announced the defenceless state of the island and in hot haste ordered batteries to be erected.

Nothing came of the scare, however, as the combined Anglo-French Squadron kept the Russians at bay on the Siberian coast.

Hongkong later raised £2,500 by public subscription for the Patriotic Fund in London.

Preference is given to those children whose parents earn their livelihood by long hours of outdoor work, which prevents them from looking after their children.

The need for the school is shown by the fact that in two months more than 140 children had been admitted. At present there are 125 children and 90 poor grown-up girls studying and learning needlework. A school for poor boys also has been added; their number, at present, is over 80.

These schools depend chiefly, for means of support, on voluntary subscription and on the help given by the Education Department. Now, as urgent funds are needed for the upkeep of the school, with the approval of the Director of Education, a small bazaar has been organised. It will be held on the 16th inst. at the school premises. Assistance is requested for the success of this venture, and those who wish to help towards the bazaar are asked to provide toys or other suitable objects.

INTERPORT BOWLS PICTURES.

SEVERAL IN TO-MORROW'S "TELEGRAPH."

Amongst the pictures which will appear in to-morrow's issue of the Telegraph will be quite a number taken in Shanghai during the visit of the Hongkong lawn bowlers.

There will be groups of the Yangtzepoo Club team and the Hongkong team, as well as pictures of the actual play during this game, in which Shanghai won by 23 shots to 14.

In all, five pictures will appear, one of which will show the two sides, Messrs. Grimmit and McMurdo, directing the play. Photographs taken at yesterday's Hong-Doubles tennis final will also appear.

Parties of children in Government schools, accompanied by a master or mistress, have been kindly given permission by the Director of Education, Mr. A. E. Wood, to visit the Queen's Theatre next week during school hour to see the great jungle film "Chang" which will be screened from Monday to Saturday along with a captivating little technical film, "The Virgin Queen," presenting a romantic incident in the lives of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Very Idea!

"I never give my signature for sale," and I have the strongest views about leaving hospitals to private charity for doctors to play with as they please. If the Aberdeenians had clean consciences they would not subscribe £400,000 to buy off the Divine wrath; and the hospital would have had to be provided with a rate and by a grant from the central Health Ministry, and been controlled and audited accordingly."

This is Mr. Bernard Shaw's characteristic contribution to "The Silver Book," published by the Aberdeen Don Accord, to help Lord Provost Lewis's appeal for £400,000 for the new Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen.

In the same book, Lord Aberdeen recalls a story of Dr. Dougal of Keith, an old-time medical practitioner.

On one occasion a man who was suffering badly from toothache applied to him for extraction. The doctor declared this was not necessary. An argument ensued, and eventually the man, doubtless emboldened by the pain which he was suffering said, "I dinna suppose, doctor, that ye can draw teeth."

This enraged the doctor, who, seizing a formidable-looking forceps, rushed upon the man, who instantly took flight, but was pursued through the market square by the doctor, who, overtaking his victim, forced him to the ground and removed two of his teeth on the spot.

A Negro woman walked into an insurance office and asked whether they dealt in fire insurance.

"We do," a clerk replied. "What do you want insured?"

"Mah husband," was the reply.

"Then you don't want fire insurance," smiled the clerk, as he reached for another application form. "What you want is a life insurance policy."

"No, Ah don't!" exclaimed the woman. "Ah wants fire insurance. Mah husband's been fired for times in de las' two weeks."

[Physical beauty, says a Hampshire man seeking a wife, has no attraction for him as that quality so soon disappears.]

Though Venus, if old tales speak truth, enjoyed, indeed, perpetual youth,

Mere beauty in a mortal maid is singularly apt to fade.

As time goes on in vain we seek The beauty of a roseate cheek. And the complexion that we see Is nothing like it used to be.

Though scarce observed from day to day, Old Time, in his unpleasant way, Will trace deep wrinkles on the brow That looks so smooth and milky now.

But does my Julia care a whit? Nay, rather she makes light of it. And garries Time's malignant thrust Till he retires in sheer disgust.

Does her complexion fade, then she Displays her perfect artistry. And hourly in each public place Renews the beauty of her face.

"The court sympathises with a parent who has fifteen children." —Tottenham magistrate.

Willson complainant: Some women are never happy till they get husbands, and then don't know how to treat them. Woman defendant: And some husbands don't deserve treating.

"That is a formidable record," said the chairman of the Osham magistrates, on learning that there were fifty-nine previous convictions against the defendant. The defendant: Oh, minor things, sir, such as any man might be up against, going through life.

"The registrar knows a great deal more about costs than I do," said Judge Moore at Southwark, declining to interfere with a decision of the registrar concerning the question of costs.

"I fought for old England and I have a perfect right to lie down in old England," said a labourer at Tottenham, said to have been found lying on the footpath, drunk and incapable.

He was a townsman who had obtained a job on a farm; and had been sent to pen some sheep. When the farmer arrived on the scene he found the sheep penned and the herder lying exhausted. "Good work!" remarked the farmer. "But what's that hare doing in the pen?" "Blimey! Is that a hare?" was the reply. "I've been chasing it for an hour. I thought it was a lamb."

THE HONEYMOON MURDER.

FULL REPORT OF THE COURT TRIAL.

THEORY OF PRISONER'S PLAN TO DIVERT SUSPICION.

A FAKED OUTRAGE?

Home papers to hand give a full account of the Police Court proceedings at Kewick in which the young Chinese law student, Chung Yi Maio, aged 28, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Wai Shung Siu Maio, aged 29, at Grange-in-Barrowdale, on June 19th.

The accused was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, which will take place on October 22nd or 23rd. Below we give the opening statement for the prosecution. The report of the evidence given will appear in subsequent issues of the Telegraph.

The proceedings excited intense interest in and around the Kewick Court-house. Mr. Sefton Cohen, from the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, London, appeared to conduct the case for the Crown. Mr. Gerald Thesiger, barrister, London, instructed by Messrs. Raymond, Oliver and Co., London, solicitors to the Chinese. Legislation, was present on behalf of the defence. Mr. T. D. Shepherd, solicitor, Penrith, watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the dead woman, who reside in Hongkong.

The Discovery of the Body.

Mr. Sefton Cohen opened the case for the prosecution at considerable length. He said the case was a long one and it was necessary that he should narrate the facts on which the prosecution relied. About 7.30 on the evening of Tuesday, June 19th, a retired farmer living at Grange who was out for a walk when he noticed from a distance a woman lying on her back between two rocks on a knoll above where he was.

There was an open umbrella over her but he could see that the clothing on the lower part of her body was considerably disarranged. She was lying on an incline on the South side of Camma Catta Wood, about 400 yards above Grange Bridge, 35 yards from the river bank and 66 yards from the main road.

The incline was some six or seven above the level of the river, but it was screened from observation from the main road by a belt of trees; and if it had not been for the fact that at this point there was a foot track often used by persons desiring to go from the main road to the river, it was possible that this body might have remained undiscovered for a considerable time. There was a wet-ket gate on the main road giving access to the track, near which you came across a deep pool which could serve for bathing.

Detective Visit Scene.

The retired farmer, named Thomas Wright, mentioned what he had seen on his return home, and Detective Pendellbury, of the Southport Police, who happened to be staying at Grange with his cousin, a Mr. Mounsey, hearing about the matter, went with Mr. Mounsey to the spot about 9 p.m. The detective noticed that the woman was dead, and that there were knotted cords round her neck. Being a trained police officer, he proceeded to make a preliminary examination without disturbing the body. He observed that some of the underclothing was torn, and that there were marks on the fingers of the left hand which showed that rings had recently been worn.

The woman appeared to be well-dressed, but there was no article of jewellery on her except a watch. Before going to the spot the detective had telephoned to the police at Kewick, four miles away, and soon an officer arrived. It was then found on an examination that there were no fewer than three cords round the woman's neck, and the constable arranged that photographs of the body should be taken where it lay and before it was moved. These photographs would later be produced in Court.

Three Cords Round Neck.

Dr. Crawford, of Kewick, who had been summoned, arrived on the spot about 9.30 p.m. He at once came to the conclusion that strangulation had been the cause of the woman's death, and he formed the opinion that death had occurred between 2.30 and 5 p.m., and not later than 5. There was blood issuing from the nose and mouth and the left ear. There was also blood in a fissure in the rocks, showing that some person had tried to move the body. There was no sign of any struggle, but that

(Continued on Page 8.)

CARELESS PROPERTY OWNERS.

LACK OF SUPERVISION POINTED OUT.

A scold, who pleaded guilty when charged before Major C. Wilson this morning with the theft of a hammer and a shovel belonging to the Lam Wa Kee firm of contractors, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

His Worship commented that the owners should have taken a little more care of their property as the case of a man being able to take away large and heavy hammers indicated want of supervision.

Sergeant Whant informed his Worship that defendant was arrested through the shrewdness of an assistant of a marine hawkers' stall in Lower Lascar Row. Defendant had previously sold a hammer at the stall and later the manager of the stall had been convicted of receiving stolen property, and sent to jail.

When defendant presented a second lot of hammers, the folk, recognising him, turned him over to the police.

The folk in question, who was in Court, enquired of the Magistrate what was going to happen to his master in view of the new development.

His Worship: Who are you? I don't know you.

After the interpreter had explained to the Magistrate what the man was trying to say, his Worship remarked that his master had been convicted of a serious offence. The folk was then removed from the court.

FAILED TO REPORT ARRIVAL.

JUNKMASTER WHO WENT TO WORSHIP.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., several junk masters and mistresses were charged with breaches of Harbour Regulations, and, pleading guilty in all cases, were fined.

Yu Hing, master of a trading junk failed to report his arrival in the waters of the Colony at Tai O and stated that he anchored at midnight. On the following morning he went to worship at the local temple and returned too late to register. He was fined \$15, with the usual alternative.

Chan Yung-pai, master of a trading junk, was fined \$10 for mooring his craft in the Southern Highway, thereby causing an obstruction.

Six masters and mistresses of harbour boats were each fined \$5 for mooring inside Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter without written permission of the Harbour Master, and excused themselves on the plea of usual practice, which excuse was not acceptable to his Worship.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN SHANGHAI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Prior to leaving the station, Mr. Maguire asked for the name and address of the person who had caused the damage to Mr. Morris's property, which information, it is said, was point-blank refused by the French police, and is still unknown to Mr. Maguire.

Boy Arrested.

It was not until Saturday that next development occurred when the French police entered the premises of Mr. Harry Morris and arrested the boy on a warrant issued by the French Mixed Court countersigned by an American Vice-Consul, Mr. Stevens, and the boy was immediately taken to the French police station.

Mr. Maguire was informed of what had taken place and proceeded to the station, where he saw the boy behind the bar. On asking for information as to the reason for the boy's detention, he was it is stated, treated in a way which newspaper readers will probably hear from Mr. Maguire himself in due course. Our representative (says the N. C. Daily News) can at least say that Mr. Maguire bears visible indication of his treatment. We are assured that at no time during the whole of the proceedings did Mr. Maguire touch any member or representative of the police, nevertheless he was ignominiously placed behind the bar of the charge room where he was detained for the best part of an hour.

Handcuffed Through the Streets.

During most of this period, Mr. Maguire was handcuffed and was eventually led out on to the steps of the police station where he was ordered to stand, still handcuffed, in full view of a crowd of Chinese who had collected on the other side of the road.

Eventually a motor car was procured into which he was further ordered to enter and was ushered handcuffed through the French Consession and the International Settlement to H. M. Consulate. After the French police had made their complaint before the Registrar of H. M. Court, Mr. Maguire was immediately released.

DUEL OF WORDS IN COURT.

ALLEGED DISHONOURED BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

REMARKS RESENTED.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ and Mr. H. C. Macnamara engaged in a wordy duel in the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Jacks, when a case was mentioned in which Messrs. L. Rondon and Company are suing Madame Chiffon for \$1,000, in respect of alleged dishonoured bills of exchange. Mr. Macnamara is for the plaintiff and Mr. Russ is defending.

The case was called during the usual Friday list of cases, and Mr. Russ said he had written to Mr. Macnamara with regard to security for costs but had received no reply.

Mr. Macnamara asked for a date to be fixed for the hearing. Mr. Russ: My friend is not entitled to make any application until he has paid security for costs.

Mr. Macnamara: I have never heard of that rule.

Mr. Russ said that Madame Chiffon was at present out of the Colony, having gone away before the writ was issued. She would be back in October.

In explaining that the action concerned dishonoured bills of exchange, Mr. Macnamara suggested that Mr. Russ could communicate with Madame Chiffon.

Mr. Russ: That will take about a month to write and a month to answer. I shall be quite satisfied with that.

Mr. Macnamara: The defendant dishonoured three bills of exchange and put the plaintiffs off with all sorts of offers of settlement until she found it convenient to go to Europe.

Mr. Russ remarked that that was only an *ex-parte* statement and they knew nothing about it. "The same as your statements," Mr. Russ replied Mr. Macnamara.

Mr. Russ commented that the allegations against Madame Chiffon were entirely unfounded. "I were to make them against Mr. Macnamara's client, I don't know what he would say to your Lordship," He added that Madame Chiffon would be back on October 15; and Mr. Macnamara agreed to any date later.

The case was fixed for the following day, October 16. Mr. Russ applied for an order for security for costs, pointing out that the plaintiff firm was not resident within the jurisdiction of the Colony.

Mr. Macnamara agreed that his clients would have to give such security, adding that he was waiting to hear from them. He concluded that he thought it was usual for the personal undertaking of a solicitor to be accepted.

"RAIN LATER."

To-day's Observatory report states:—An anticyclone is central over Mid-Japan. The typhoon is about 250 miles S.E. of Shanghai, moving W.N.W. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—N.W. to W. winds, moderate; fine at first; some rain later.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Assistant Commissioner of the Hongkong and China District of the St. John Ambulance, accompanied Lieut. Col. W. Peronne when the latter carried out an inspection after service at St. Clement Danes Church, London, on St. John's Day.

VOLGA BOATMAN AT THE QUEEN'S.

SPECTACULAR FILM IN APT ATMOSPHERE.

With the passions raised by the Red Revolution as the keynote "The Volga Boatman" now being screened at the Queen's, is a picture to be remembered. It only for the just values it gives in an appreciation of the local issues of the Russian revolt. The story, absorbing, is that of a serf who suffers the hardships and humiliations which were the common lot of his kind, and who by the turn of fortune, comes into power during the Revolution. He is shown turning the tables on the aristocrats who had humiliated him, but finds he has won the love of the beautiful girl who once spurned him.

It influences his subsequent actions, and alienates him from his comrades as much as it is mocked by the aristocrats.

Playing a lone hand in the end, he rescues the girl and saves her erstwhile princely lover from a fate which in those days was meted to aristocrats.

Little fault can be found with the direction of the story or the actors who appear in it. William Boyd is the proletarian hero, and Elinor Fair plays opposite him as the Princess. They head a cast which includes Julia Fyfe and Theodore Kosloff.

The incidental music is of course the well-known "Volga Boatman's Song." It supplies the theme to what a many respects is a remarkable picture. At times the Orchestra sings the song, contributing very much to the effectiveness of the "atmosphere."

It was originally intended that Saturday would be the last day on which the "Volga Boatman" would be shown, but an announcement since made, has changed this to Sunday. There being no Gazette Sunday, the picture starts promptly at the times advertised, and those intending to see it, are advised to be punctual.

AGED WOMAN KEPT IN CELL.

MAGISTRATE CRITICISES THE POLICE.

In the course of the hearing of law cases this morning at the Central Magistracy, Mr. Lindsell had before him an old grey-haired woman, who was charged with selling fruit instead of food, as provided by her licence.

From the fact that the old woman was in the dock, his Worship surmised that she was not able to find hall when arrested on the previous night. Enquiries from Sergeant Fraser, police officer in charge of the case, confirmed this. The woman had been unable to raise the \$2 demanded by the police and consequently had to spend a night in the cell.

His Worship, addressing Sergeant Fraser, said:—Surely these old people, who commit a trivial offence like this, might be allowed to go by the police officer, instead of being kept a night in the cell like this.

In view of the fact that she had spent a night in police custody, his Worship discharged the defendant.

H. M. the King has appointed Lady Clement to be an Officer of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.



"Isn't this thrilling? Wh ich side shall we be for?"

BACHELORS IN THE PILLORY.

MALAYA COMPLAINT OF NOT RETURNING HOSPITALITY.

SOME ANGRY LADIES.

Straits papers to hand show that "Daring Daisy," the lady who had the temerity to write to the press and complain that Ipoh bachelors do nothing to return the hospitality which they receive from married people, has argued the most vigorous newspaper controversy that has disturbed Perak's capital for years.

One lady declares that a young man danced with her at the Club and afterwards condescended to have a drink at her expense (more correctly, her husband's). A group of bachelors contribute some lively doggerel, and an alleged Kinta miner, who has evolved the magnificent non-de-plume of "Rockbound Bill," says exactly what he thinks of the effete office walls of Ipoh. One bachelors' mess has published a dinner invitation to "Daring Daisy" and her husband, and others express differing views on this plangent problem of Ipoh society.

Echoes of the discussion are even heard in Singapore, and apparently sympathy with the original grievance is not altogether lacking for a lady who signs herself "The Partner of a Suffering Benedict" writes to the Straits Times as follows:

"Record City for 'Pikers.'"
"Sir.—Congratulations to 'Daring Daisy' for her pluck in bringing this important matter to a head."

"I have spent a few months in Singapore and can honestly say that I have never met so many 'pikers,' so far as the bachelors are concerned, as I have done in this city. If they want to do things on the cheap, there is always the opportunity of an afternoon tea-dance without even the customary one dollar admission, but apparently there is the possibility of having to 'stump up' for teas and a few rounds of drinks, so they even avoid this!"

"I have great hopes that Daring Daisy's accusing finger will have the necessary effect on some of these egotistical youths, who bring so much sunshine into the lives of our tragic Singapore wives!"

A Word for the Young Men.
On the other hand, "Marry" puts in a good word for the poverty-stricken bachelors in the following letter:—

"Sir.—My husband and I are only too pleased to entertain these bachelors on their small salaries and we certainly don't look for anything in return. Entertaining costs little enough in a house where the mistress knows how to look after things and doesn't leave everything to the cook and the boy. And the idea of 'expecting' these poor young men to give 'return dinners' in a hotel and pay hotel prices!"

Lady Who Bought a Drink.
Turning to the abundant crop of correspondence appearing in the "Ipoh" newspaper, the "Times of Malaya," we find "married woman" describing a dance partner who forgot his manners inexcusably. She writes:—

"Daring 'Daisy' has done her married sisters a good turn. Not only do they (bachelors) do nothing in return for the hospitality of the married men and women, but they are even mean enough not to offer a lady a drink after a dance with her at one of the local dances. One young bachelor danced with me one afternoon and then accepted a drink from me. I called the 'boy,' asked the young gentleman what he would like to drink, and signed my husband's book for a whisky and soda for him and a lemonade for myself. Even the 'boy' who brought the drinks was surprised."

A Ha-Mén Has His Say.
"A virile note is struck by 'Rockbound Bill,' writing from 'somewhere in the Kinta Valley,' who unburdens his soul as follows:—

"Just a bachelor tin miner—one of the scum of the earth—would like to congratulate 'Daring Daisy' and 'Red-up Florrie' on their ventilation of a real grouse."

"I've had some myself from the Ipoh Bachelors—lots of drop-ins and several visitations, and one return 'makan' in 18 months."

"Three Bachelors say they have not time for married women. Of course, to appreciate married women one must have been pre-natally acquainted with one of them."

"Three Bachelors seem to forget that it is still the women's privilege to grant a dance even though the husbands are holding up the bar. I thought it was only effeminate who had forgotten how to be chivalrous. Maybe I'm right."

"Three Bachelors should have signed themselves 'Three Cads'—it suits them just right."

"If 'Daring Daisy' is short of someone to trample her corns on Wednesdays, let her send an S. O. S. to Rockbound Bill."

Three bachelors have evidently had a twinge of conscience, for they issue a public invitation to "Daring Daisy" and "Red-up Florrie" to dine at their mess, accompanied by their husbands.

New Stock of "VIYELLA" Just unpacked

There are many delightful designs, also White and Plain Colours suitable for Gentlemen's SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, also CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Price per yard . . . \$ 1.95

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May we send you samples, or better still, call and let us show them to you.

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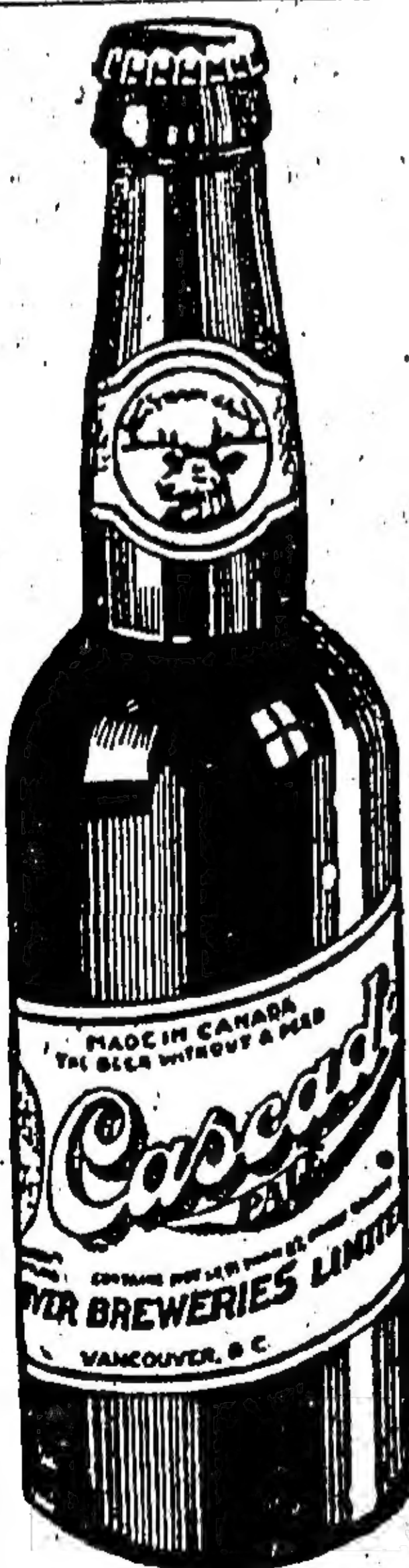
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LOCAL FOOTBALL SEASON.

FIXTURES FOR FIRST TWO WEEKS ISSUED.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

Hongkong's football season 1928/29 opens with a representative match postponed from last season, namely, the annual match between the Winners of the League and the Rest.

The winners were the Chinese Athletic, and a very strong side has been selected to oppose them on the Club ground on Saturday, September 29th. The kick-off is scheduled for 5 p.m.

The following XI has been chosen to represent the Rest: Clark (Police); Hooper (Queen's), Blahop (Club); Everest (K.O.S.B.), Sims (Kowloon), Hill (Queen's); Pile (Police), Fung King-cheong (South China), Go-sano (Recreo), Leach (R.A.), and Alexander (K.O.S.B.). The reserves are: Wynne (Police), McGlinchey (K.O.S.B.), McKelvie (Kowloon) and Rocha (Recreo).

League Fixtures.

A glance at the league fixtures for the first two weeks of the season will reveal the changes which have taken place in the formation of the divisions since last season. The matches open on Wednesday, October 3rd, with two Saturday League fixtures, and three Mid-week League fixtures. The Mid-week League has not been as well supported, as was hoped.

The renegade struggle in the Saturday leagues, does not, however, commence until Saturday, October 6th, when five First Division matches and seven Second Division matches are to be played.

The fixtures are appended:

FIRST DIVISION.

Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

Small Units v. K.O.S.B., H.K.F.C.—4.45 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 6th.

Kowloon v. Chinese Ath., Kowloon.—4.45 p.m.

R.A. v. Police, Chatham Road.—4.45 p.m.

Navy v. Queens, S. China.—4.45 p.m.

Recreo v. Small Units, Recreo.—4.45 p.m.

H.K. Club v. South China, H. K. Club.—4.45 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 10th.

R.A. v. Small Units, Sookumpo.—4.45 p.m.

Queens v. K.O.S.B., Chatham Road.—4.45 p.m.

R.A. v. Chinese Ath., Sookumpo.—4.45 p.m.

Recreo v. Kowloon, Recreo.—4.45 p.m.

H.K.F.C. v. Police, Club.—4.45 p.m.

South China v. Navy, S. China.—4.45 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION.

Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

K.O.S.B. v. Queens, Chatham Road.—4.45 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 6th.

Recreo v. St. Joseph's, Recreo.—3 p.m.

S. China "A" v. Club, South China.—3 p.m.

Small Units v. R.A., Chatham Road.—3 p.m.

S. China "B" v. Chinese "B", Chinese ground H.V., 3 p.m.

R.A.F. v. Navy, Navy ground H.V., 3 p.m.

Kowloon v. Eastern, Kowloon.—3 p.m.

Chinese "A" v. University, H.K.F.C.—3 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 13th.

Club v. Navy, H.K. Club.—3 p.m.

Chinese "B" v. S. China "A", Chinese.—3 p.m.

S. China "B" v. K.O.S.B., S. China.—3 p.m.

Queens v. Small Units, Chatham Road.—3 p.m.

Chinese "A" v. R.A., Sookumpo.—3 p.m.

University v. Eastern, Navy ground H.V., 3 p.m.

Recreo v. R.A.F., Recreo.—3 p.m.

Kowloon v. St. Joseph's, Kowloon.—3 p.m.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE.

October 3rd.

Lam Long Wan v. P.W.D. Chinese, St. Joseph's, 4.45 p.m.

Chinese Ath. v. Police, Chinese, 4.45 p.m.

S. China v. Ewo Chinese A.A., S. China, 4.45 p.m.

October 10th.

Hung K. School v. S. China, St. Joseph's, 3 p.m.

P.W.D. Chinese v. Police, Chinese, 3 p.m.

Ewo Chinese A.A. v. Lam Long Wan, S. China, 3 p.m.

FANLING GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR SUNDAY.

The starting times for Sunday's golf at Fanling are as follows:

9.24 a.m.—E. A. Lissaman and F. A. Redmond.

9.28 a.m.—E. D. Black and D. Forbes.

9.32 a.m.—T. L. Christie and D. J. Gilmore.

9.36 a.m.—E. R. Hallifax and L. G. S. Dodwell.

9.40 a.m.—A. T. Lay and J. S. McEachran.

9.44 a.m.—A. B. Purves and N. K. Littlejohn.

9.48 a.m.—J. Coulthart and G. E. Ellams.

9.52 a.m.—G. C. B. Tytler and F. H. Swaney.

9.56 a.m.—F. A. Merry and N. G. Mills.

10.00 a.m.—H. A. Lammert and J. S. Dykes.

10.36 a.m.—P. J. J. Wodehouse and P. W. Massey.

LOCAL BILLIARDS.

WIN FOR CATHOLIC UNION.

An interesting billiard match was played yesterday between Chief and Petty Officers, and the Catholic Union Club, on the latter's table. It resulted in a win for the Catholic Union by a mark of 876, in which Mr. E. Remedios made a break of 45. Scores:

C. P. O.	Catholic Union.
Mathews 91	M. Silva 150
Silburn 100	E. Nuttall 150
Goble 105	E. Vaz 150
Little 78	M. Baptista 150
Yeo 74	V. Barradas 150
Hamiya 70	E. Remedios 150
	524 900

LOCAL CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY DEFEAT THE DIOCESAN BOYS.

In a cricket match played on the University ground on Wednesday, the University 2nd XI defeated the Diocesan Boys' School by 78 runs.

The University declared with their score at 179 for the loss of nine wickets. A. T. Lee was top scorer with 64, and Anderson proved the most successful bowler with five wickets for 46 runs.

The Diocesan Boys' School replied with 101, Anderson contributing 37. Volunteers to Play University.

The following will represent the Volunteers against the University at 2 p.m. sharp at the University ground on Saturday, bus leaves H.K.C.C. Pavilion at 1.40 p.m.:—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), H. Owen Hughes, A. W. Hayward, A. C. I. Bowker, H. V. Parker, C. S. Moor, C. R. West, W. L. Stanton, J. Bonnar, G. P. Lam-mert and E. Zimmern.

LAWN TENNIS.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday evening, the final of the annual Hong Doubles tournament was played, H. Owen Hughes and G. W. Sewell beating W. D. Fiddes Wilson and R. Gordon in straight sets.

The winners had the game well in hand from the start and although the Jardine pair brought off some excellent saves they did not appear at any time to be able to beat their opponents. The first set went to eight games, but in the second the losers showed up more prominently, taking six games before conceding the set.

Sewell and Owen Hughes were owe 15/2 while the Jardine pair were playing from scratch.

The scores were 6-2, 8-0.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, Sept. 13.

Paris	124.20
Brussels	84.99
Amsterdam	12.10
Berlin	20.35
Copenhagen	18.10
Vienna	34.42
Helsingfors	102.4
Lisbon	107.4
Buenos Aires	47.11/32
Shanghai	2.77 1/2
Yokohama	1.10.19/32
New York	25.20
Geneva	92.75
Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	163.3
Prague	20.35/32
Madrid	87.5
Athens	5.29/32
Bombay	1.5.31/32
Hongkong	2
Silver (spot)	26 1/2
Silver (forward)	26 1/2

—British Wireless.

CHOLERA OCCURS IN TONGSHAN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tions, the Nanking Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, asserted yesterday that the Nationalist Government is proceeding smoothly with the negotiations with the Italian Minister on the revision of the Sino-Italian Treaty.

Referring to Japan, Dr. Wang stated that he had not met Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, since the latter's return here, but the Nationalists have decided to maintain the firm attitude expressed in the Second Note to the Japanese Government relative to the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty.

Bandit Outrage.

Shanghai, Sept. 13. A serious riot occurred in the Malingehin district, near Chinkiang, on Wednesday evening, when the place was attacked, and devastated by a band of more than 1,000 robbers, who called themselves members of a "Big Sword Clique."

Practically the whole district was affected and quite a number of citizens were killed or wounded, while the majority were robbed. When the news reached here, General Ta-chun immediately dispatched a contingent of Garrison troops, who succeeded in dispersing the bandits, who fled to the mountains.

More War?

Shanghai, Sept. 13. It is reported that the negotiations between Manchuria and Mongolia have been broken down and hostilities are expected shortly.

Students' Plight.

Shanghai, Sept. 13. The Peking Branch Political Council has telegraphed to the Nanking Government for financial assistance to relieve the 10,000 Chinese students who have been thrown into idleness on account of the suspension of the nine Chinese Universities and colleges in Peking.

These institutions were forced to close recently owing to salaries of the professors and masters not being paid by the Government.

The students are organising demonstrations to attract the attention of the Government and they have also urged Mr. Li Shih-seng, the Chancellor of the Peking University, to return.

German Minister on Leave.

Peking, Sept. 13. The German Minister Herr von Borch left Peking for Germany via Siberia this morning. The Chancellor, Herr Fischer will be *Chargé d'Affaires* during Herr von Borch's six months' absence.—*Reuter*.

20,000 Prisoners Taken.

Nanking, Sept. 13. Pei Chung-hai has wired to Military Headquarters that he had taken over 20,000 prisoners during the past few days. The captives are being sent to Tientsin.—*Reuter*.

Luanchow Taken.

Shanghai, Sept. 13. The Nationalists claim to have captured Luanchow last night. Chang Chung-chang is unofficially reported to have fled while his subordinates are negotiating for the incorporation of their forces into the Nationalist armies. Some of the Chihli-Shantung forces are scattered and others are reported to have been disarmed by the Fengtien troops on crossing Luanho. The survivors are reduced to 10,000.—*Reuter*.

American Marines.

Shanghai, Sept. 13. It is understood that the American authorities had planned the early withdrawal to Manila of the Fourth Marines constituting the American garrison at Shanghai, but owing to representations the withdrawal has been postponed till November or December.—*Reuter*.

Bubonic Plague.

Shanghai, Sept. 13. The North Manchuria Plague Prevention Bureau reports bubonic plague in Chienchiang, where thirty deaths are recorded. There is also a report of cases having occurred at Urga during the past few days.—*Reuter*.

Having three convictions for motor touting, for which he had previously paid fines of \$5, \$10 and \$20 respectively, a Chinese, who was charged for a similar offence before Mr. R. E. Lindsay this morning was fined \$30 or in default one month's hard labour.

Several others who were arrested for soliciting in the West Point district were fined \$10 each. In one instance, the offender being young, he was ordered to receive ten strokes. The police records showed that the youthful offender was a fortnight ago awarded eight strokes for the same type of offence.

THE HONEYMOON MURDER.

(Continued from Page 7.)

could be accounted for by the fact that unconsciousness would probably come on almost instantaneously on the application of the first ligature to the throat.

On the following day Dr. Crawford made a post-mortem examination. There were two cords round the throat and a piece of double-twisted string. The string, which had apparently been applied first, was tied in what was known as a "grannie's knot." The two cords were of pale green blind or picture cord, both being tied on the windpipe, and each being four feet to five feet long. The evidence of Dr. Crawford would be of very considerable importance, for he would express the view that, though the clothing was disturbed, he found there had been no attempt to assault this woman at all.

Husband's Arrest.

Obviously, there had been a murder by someone, and as the result of the inquiries they made the police went to a private hotel in the village about 11 p.m. and found the accused lying in bed in his pyjamas. Having ascertained that the accused could understand English, Inspector Graham told him he would be detained on suspicion of having caused his wife's death.

The accused, who appeared to be in a state of emotion, said "What do you say? My wife dead—suspicion—what do you mean by that?" Prisoner then dressed and was taken in a car to Kowloon Police Station by P. C. Scott. On arriving there prisoner said: "Did you see my wife?" P. C. Scott replied that he had, and the prisoner then said: "Had she knickers on?"

Prisoner was detained at the Police Station until the arrival of Inspector Graham, who told prisoner he would have to remain there for the night. Prisoner was then searched. He alluded to a pocket book and a diamond ring his wife had, and asked if these things were on her now. He was then put into a cell. At 7.15 next morning Superintendent Barron, from Penrith, entered the cell. To him the prisoner said: "It is terrible. My wife assaulted, robbed, and murdered. What articles are missing?" References were made to a pearl necklace and a diamond ring. A search was afterwards made, but nothing was found in the way of any articles of jewellery.

"A Curious Remark"

At 12.30 (mid-day) another police officer took prisoner's dinner into the cell, staying there while the prisoner ate it. While eating, his dinner prisoner said, "Have the police found the necklace yet?" The officer said, "I don't know."

Prisoner then said: "If they find the necklace they will get the culprit." Prisoner complained about his clothing having been taken away from him, but he was told it was to be examined for bloodstains. Prisoner then said, "The bloodstains on my overcoat were got at New York." That was a curious remark for the prisoner to make, added Mr. Cohen, because when the garments were submitted for examination to one of the greatest experts in the country there was no trace of any blood found.

After the prisoner had been taken from the private hotel to the police station, Inspector Graham remained behind and made an examination of the bedroom. He found there a lady's suit case, a black bag, and one or two other articles. In the suit case there was a jewel case locked, but no key. On leaving the room the Inspector locked the door. On the following day the articles were taken from the bedroom where prisoner had slept and removed to the police station for examination; and at 6 p.m. prisoner was formally charged and cautioned. Prisoner immediately and emphatically denied the charge, and from time to time he had been remanded until now.

A Woman of Wealth.

He (Mr. Cohen) would now tell the Bench what the prosecution knew about the dead woman. She was of Chinese nationality, the daughter of a Mandarin, and a member of a wealthy Cantonese family. She was 29 years of age and married the accused on May 11th last in New York. In June she was apparently travelling on her honeymoon with her husband, who was now charged with her murder.

According to papers which would be produced, she was apparently

highly educated and had travelled much. She was interested in the Feminist movement in China, and she had means. The value of the jewellery she had with her on her travelling was just under \$4,000, and in addition to cheques for \$80 she held a letter of credit for \$2,000 on a New York bank. The sum of \$250 out of that had been withdrawn and placed in the joint names of herself and the accused in a Glasgow bank.

About the prisoner very little was known beyond the particulars entered in his passport. It was believed he was a Chinese subject, and though described as a law student he apparently held a degree as doctor of law in some Chicago university. Apart from his wife, it was difficult to say what the prisoner's financial position was. He had three bank pass books into which considerable sums had been paid, but they showed no records of any payments out, so that in this connection there would have to be further investigation. Incidentally he (Mr. Cohen) would point out that while the dead woman was under 6ft. in height the prisoner was rather unusually tall for a Chinese subject.

The Prisoner's Movements.

They had arrived in Glasgow from New York on June 11th, and after staying in Glasgow two or three days they went to Edinburgh, where they stayed until June 18th, when they came to Grange and engaged a double-bedded room at the private hotel at Borrowdale Gates, kept by Miss Crossley. During the time they were there they appeared to be on perfectly good terms. A lady visitor at the hotel noticed at breakfast time that the woman was wearing a very handsome solitaire diamond ring and a hoop of small diamonds on the same finger.

After lunch the prisoner and his wife went out, and witnesses would be called to show that well-dressed lady and a man taller than she were seen together between 2.0 and 2.40 p.m. in the vicinity of Grange Bridge; and the last time the woman was seen alive she was about 120 yards from the place where her body was subsequently found.

About 4.0 p.m. prisoner was seen walking alone towards Grange Bridge carrying his hand camera, and a little later he was observed near the hotel with something apparently under his coat. Going upstairs, where he remained until about 6.0 p.m., it was noticed that he walked between the bathroom and the bedroom quite an unusual number of times, and there were sounds of hot water being run.

Rings Wrapped in a Film.

Afterwards he told the maid that his wife had gone out shopping to get some warm underclothing and that she would probably be returning by car. At 10 p.m. prisoner made a suggestion that the police should be informed, but shortly after that the police came to the hotel and he was detained. In the black bag containing the prisoner's clothing a key on a bunch was found which curiously enough opened the jewel case found amongst the lady's luggage, and in the jewel case was discovered a large quantity of jewellery and jade, including a pearl necklace which the prisoner had mentioned and which was also specified in an insurance policy which had been taken out.

If this was the necklace which prisoner said his wife was wearing on the afternoon of June 19th, how came it that it got back in this mysterious manner into his wife's jewel case? The necklace and the handbag had been accounted for, but the diamond ring was not accounted for at the time. When two films which the prisoner had had, however, were handed by the police to a photographer, the large solitaire ring and a ring obviously a wedding ring engraved "C.I.M. 12th May, 28"—the date of the marriage—were found wrapped in the rolls of the film; and these rings corresponded exactly with the rings which had been seen on the woman's finger that day. How did they become rolled up in these films? But for the merest chance they would never have been found. If it was going to be suggested that this woman was robbed and murdered by some other person, was it conceivable that the thief should have placed the jewellery in the receptacles in which it was found, and then gone away?

Prosecution's Case.

The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner tied these ligatures round his wife's neck. She was last seen in his company about 120 yards from the spot where her body was found. Then, having disarranged her clothing so that there might be the appearance of outrage and robbery, the prisoner took the necklace and the rings with the object of diverting the crime from himself and of obtaining possession of the property.

At the close of Mr. Cohen's opening statement witnesses were called to prove plans of the place where the body was found, and of the private hotel where the prisoner and his wife stayed at Grange.

(To Be Continued.)

INDIAN LOCKOUT.

**TROUBLE ENDED FOLLOWING
NEGOTIATIONS.**

Calcutta, Sept. 18.
The strike and lockout at the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur has been settled as a result of negotiations between the Board of Directors and the Swarajist leader Chanda Bose.—*Reuter*.

[The Tata Iron and Steel Company closed down its works, and declared a general lock-out on June 1 last. A strike had broken out at the works just a month before when the management decided to close down the rolling mills. Troops and armed guards were placed on duty outside the works.]

REFORMS DISPLEASE.
AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN'S
PLANS OPPOSED.

Peshawar, Sept. 18.

That King Amanullah's plans of reform in Afghanistan are encountering opposition is shown in the news that two leading members of the Shor. Bazaar and a priestly family have been arrested, together with twenty or thirty other mullahs and are awaiting trial at Kabul on the charge of agitating against the government.

It is reported that Sardar Usman Khann, the former governor of Kandahar, has also been arrested.

The news has caused excitement in the tribal territory.—*Router.*

plaintiff arrested, neither did he ask to have the plaintiff imprisoned, and yet he saw both being done as a result of his action and raised no protest. I cannot accept this as exempting him from liability for what followed.

The Law.

I need not deal with the law on what constitutes false imprisonment, as false imprisonment has been admitted in this case, I will therefore confine my remarks to the liability.

Sir Frederick Pollock, in his law of Torts, says, "Everyone is answerable for specifically directed, the arrest or imprisonment of another, as for any other act that he specifically commands or ratifies. Nor does it matter if he acts in his own interest or in another's. But one is not answerable for acts done upon his information or suggestion, if done by an officer of the Law, if they are done, not in his ministerial acts, but in the exercise of the officer's proper authority and discretion." The case of Grinham v. Willey, quoted by Mr. Hugo Jones, illustrates this. In the case the police constable in the exercise of his proper discretion arrested the plaintiff, the defendant only signed the charge sheet after. In the case before me the Inspector was not exercising his "proper authority or discretion." He had no authority or discretion in a civil case, such as the third defendant's was.

The case of Sewall & National Telephone Co., Ltd. differs from this, for in that case there was no evidence of any authority by the defendants or on their behalf to the constables to arrest the plaintiff. In this case the defendants took part in it and left the plaintiff in custody.

This activity on the part of the defendants distinguishes this case from those which have been quoted to me on behalf of the defendants. I hold that the defendants are responsible for the error which the Inspector committed by reason of the active part they took in the proceedings.

Damages Awaited.

The first and second defendants were not entirely free agents. The first was acting under instruction from his master, whilst the second was acting under the orders of his superior officer, though he is liable, notwithstanding, as he was acting without a warrant.

I give judgment for the plaintiff against all three defendants with costs. I award him \$100 damages against the first defendant, \$200 against the second defendant and \$300 against the third defendant.

LIBERALS AND THE LAND.

AN ARMY OF PAID INSPECTORS.

ROBBERY OF NATION.

Although the Socialist and Liberal policies of nationalising the land are recognised in all their speciousness by those engaged in agriculture, such electioneering cries as "The land for the people" and "Freedom from the landlord" may deceive the dwellers in the cities and towns.

To guard against the hoodwinking of those without any first-hand knowledge of the land, an agricultural authority has written a lucid exposure of the twin nationalisation schemes. His book, "Restoration or Ruin?" is published from Conservative Party Headquarters, and has a Foreword by the Prime Minister.

"These pages," writes Mr. Baldwin, "are not written by a politician or a land-owner. They are the independent views of an agriculturist with wide experience of practical farming and land management, and as such I commend them."

The author also uses as preface the pronouncement of Mr. Gladstone, to the effect that nationalisation of the land must either mean robbery or bad business for the nation.

Both Liberals and Socialists advocate State ownership, although the Liberals, to differentiate their nostrum, have devised the special name of "cultivating tenure." Both policies are based on taking away the land from the owner and placing it at the discretion of agricultural committees in each county.

Red Tape v. Human Tie.

Public ownership of land has been described by Lord Selborne as "really a scheme for substituting red tape for the human tie," and the writer convincingly shows the expense—which would result from administration by these arbitrary authorities up and down the country. The prospect gives new point to the old saying: "Better a bad landlord than none at all."

If the notions of either the Socialist or the Liberal Party were

ITALY'S LITTLE WAR.

SUCCESSSES AGAINST REBELS IN NORTH AFRICA.

Bengazi, Aug. 18.

After the action taken by Italian troops in July, large parties of rebels formed into smaller parties in order to avoid the troops, and began pillaging.

A squadron of armoured cars, supported by smaller columns, attacked a caravan, killed eleven men and 350 camels. Three Italians were slightly injured.

Another party was later surprised and put to flight. The rebels left forty dead, thirty camels and four horses. The Italian native troops same morning and put to flight. The rebels left twelve dead on the field, and also rifles, camels, horses, and stores. The Italian troops lost one Spaniard killed and one wounded.

ever to be enforced, it would mean, the author points out, that no Englishman can look forward to owning the smallest piece of land in his own country, that the security of every farmer—in sickness or in health, in fortune or misfortune—will depend on the approval of a paid inspector or a county committee, in whose hands would be the power to deprive him of his land, his home, and his occupation.

As an alternative to any such disarming regime, the writer briefly enumerates the policy of the Conservative Party, which prefers the unpaid service of the land-owner and his agent to the direction of a huge organisation of salaried officials.

Even though the main cause of agricultural depression is economic and world-wide, it is believed that the industry will be considerably helped by its exoneration from rates and by the reduction of freight charges assured by the last Budget. There is, further, the Act empowering County Councils to acquire land for small holdings, cottage holdings, gardens, and allotments. It is a helpful measure such as these, and to the normal play of economic forces—which, soon separate the bad farmer from his land—rather than to revolutionary change of ownership that the author and all thoughtful people would entrust the future of agriculture.

"EVEREADY" BATTERY CASE.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CHUNG WAH COMPANY.

The proceedings against the Chung Wah Battery Company were commenced before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The defendants are charged by the National Carbon Company on five counts of infringements of the "Eveready" trade marks.

The defendants, the Chung Wah Company, of No. 189, Laichikok Road, Shamshui, were charged with the following five counts:

- (a) That they had in their possession for sale or for purposes of trade, manufactured goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights to which a forged trade mark was applied, the trade mark being a forgery of the Hongkong Trade Marks Nos. 210 and 211 of 1928;

- (b) That they had in their possession for sale or for purposes of trade, manufactured goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights to which a false trade description was applied;

- (c) That they had in their possession for sale or for purposes of trade, manufactured goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights, to which a mark so closely resembling a trade mark, to wit, Hongkong Trade Mark No. 211, of 1928 as to be calculated to deceive, was falsely applied;

- (d) That they falsely applied to goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights, a mark so closely resembling a trade mark, to wit, Hongkong Trade Mark No. 211, as to be calculated to deceive;

- (e) That they did apply a false trade description to goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights.

Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones appeared for the complainants and Mr. C. A. S. Russ represented the defendants.

His Worship enquired of Mr. Russ whether he wanted the case tried before a judge and jury or summarily.

Mr. Russ asked that the case be taken summarily.

A Serious Case.

The present case was described as the most serious of the three. On the premises of the defendants the company was carrying on the manufacture of batteries on a very extensive scale. According to Mr. Hugh-Jones, they occupied three floors of a Chinese house and on all these three floors there was evidence

that a considerable number of people were employed and great activity went on. A warrant was executed on September 4 and the Police seized a large quantity of labels and batteries.

Mr. Hugh-Jones produced a photograph which was taken by Mr. Daniell, complainant's representative showing a lorry conveying the seized goods to the Police Station. There was about 1½ to 2 tons on the lorry, remarked Mr. Hugh-Jones.

His Worship (examining the photograph) I notice the load of the lorry is not to exceed one ton. Mr. Hugh-Jones: In that case we had to infringe the law. The springs of the lorry were absolutely flat.

Mr. Russ: I don't know if the Police are taking cognizance of that your Worship.

Continuing, Mr. Hugh-Jones said that there were two particular infringements of his client's trade marks. In one case there were batteries bearing labels with the words "Chung Wah," the name of the defendants, and "Eveready" labels, which were complete forgeries of the complainant's trade marks.

Forged Labels Unused.

There were seven different sizes and types of the "Chung Wah" labels on batteries, but there were actually no batteries to which "Eveready" labels were attached, although a large quantity of "Eveready" labels were found on the premises. There were two different forms of "Eveready" labels and no less than six different forms of the "Chung Wah" labels loose. He could not, of course, tell the actual number of labels altogether.

Mr. Russ intimated that the remarks regarding the "Eveready" labels were irrelevant and could only prejudice his Worship. There were no batteries to which they had been attached. Mr. Russ remarked that anybody could have "Eveready" labels in their possession.

Mr. Hugh-Jones agreed that there were no batteries to which the "Eveready" labels had been attached. His Worship said that in that case the first charge ought to come out, but on asking Mr. Hugh-Jones if he was withdrawing that count, his Worship was informed that the charge was not being withdrawn.

Sergeant Brittain was then called. He said that he executed a search warrant at the defendants' premises at about 10.30 a.m. on September 4. Witness seized a

quantity of batteries and labels which were taken to the Yau-mai Police Station.

Work Going On.

Answering Mr. Hugh-Jones, witness said that the premises were used for the manufacture of batteries. Witness saw men trimming labels with a pot of glue standing near by. The labels were of all varieties.

There were also batteries bearing the "Washington" trade mark, but these were not seized.

In reply to further questions, witness said that admission to the floor was gained by climbing over the rear wall. The front door was locked.

Mr. Hugh-Jones: They were carrying on the manufacture behind locked doors?

Mr. Russ: I don't think that's a fair observation.

His Worship merely noted that the front door was locked. It was elicited in cross-examination that the ground floor of the house was empty when the Police entered. The witness had knocked at the front door for about five minutes but received no reply from within. Entrance to the upper floors was by a staircase outside the ground floor.

Witness denied that the "Eveready" labels were found in bits in some dirty bags. Witness agreed that the colours red, white and blue were very common and used in different trades.

Officer Deceived.

Witness remarked that he possessed a torch and the last time he purchased a battery he had sent a detective to buy an "Eveready," but since the case witness had discovered that his battery was not an "Eveready" but one manufactured by the Chung Wah Company.

Mr. Russ replied that the detective might have been a very stupid one.

Continuing, witness said that he himself did not notice the difference until after the last case.

Witness admitted that if he had himself gone to purchase the battery he would look at it, but said that even he might accept a "Chung Wah" battery for an "Eveready" battery.

Mr. R. S. le G. Daniell, representing the National Carbon Company, said that his firm were the proprietors of the two marks which were the subject of the present proceedings. They were used for dry electric batteries and had been in use, as far as witness himself knew, for the past ten or twelve years. To his knowledge they had been on the local market

for six years.

The National Carbon Co. did a considerable business in this direction and were more or less pioneers of flash lights.

Witness said that his firm did not manufacture batteries to which the "Chung Wah" labels were attached.

Question of Advertisement.

Mr. Russ (cross-examining): You say you are the pioneers of the flash light?

Witness: We claim ourselves to be.

And advertise yourselves very largely?—Yes.

And these cases are very good advertisements?—I don't know what you mean.

Don't you consider bringing these cases to Court as good advertisement?—No, we do not like to do it.

Mr. Russ asked witness whether he did not think that the public read court cases in the papers more than anything else and witness replied that he thought people had to do so because of the amount of news in the papers.

Answering a further question witness said that the trade marks were registered in Hongkong in 1927. Witness was not aware that the defendant company were manufacturing batteries before this date.

Mr. Russ: So it appears you are copying their trade marks? (Laughter.)

Witness: Thank you.

Continuing, witness said that they had been trying to find out for the past year or so who were manufacturing these batteries which bore labels infringing the trade marks of the National Carbon Company.

Mr. Russ: This was a part of a campaign?—It was a question of our rights and nothing else.

Witness assured Mr. Russ that the "Eveready" labels seized on the defendants' premises were not in a dirty bag.

Deceptive or Not.

Mr. Russ then proceeded to question witness regarding the portions of the labels to which he objected. Witness replied that the colourable imitations which were intended to deceive were what were objected to.

Mr. Russ in his questions pointed out that the colours, red, white and blue were commonly used in trades. Barber shops, war ships and others used these three colours.

Witness replied that it was the colours used with the designs of the "Eveready" labels that formed the infringements.

Mr. Russ: If you went to buy an "Eveready" battery and you got a "Chung Wah" battery you would see it as once?

Witness: I would not be employed otherwise.

Witness added, however, that he knew of one foreigner being deceived.

Mr. Russ intimated that that was not evidence unless the man was called.

Mr. Hugh-Jones pointed out that one foreigner (Sergeant Brittain) had told the court he had been deceived.

Mr. Russ replied that that was because he had trusted his detective.

Mr. Russ then asked witness if an intelligent man like Mr. Hugh-Jones would be deceived by the labels in question.

Witness smilingly remarked that if, after these cases, Mr. Hugh-Jones were deceived he would not be retained as attorney for the complainants.

Trade Mark Privilege.

In reply to another question witness said that if any other colours which could not be mistaken for those of the National Carbon Company were used, the complainants would raise no objections.

Mr. Russ put it to witness that by their trade mark registration all they were entitled to was the word "Eveready" and they could not monopolise the colours, red, white and blue, nor could they monopolise the design.

Witness disagreed.

Mr. Russ: Isn't the gist of your trade mark the "Eveready"?

Witness: No.

Re-examining, Mr. Hugh-Jones asked witness if a man asked for a battery with the red, white and blue label, what make of battery would he think the man desired.

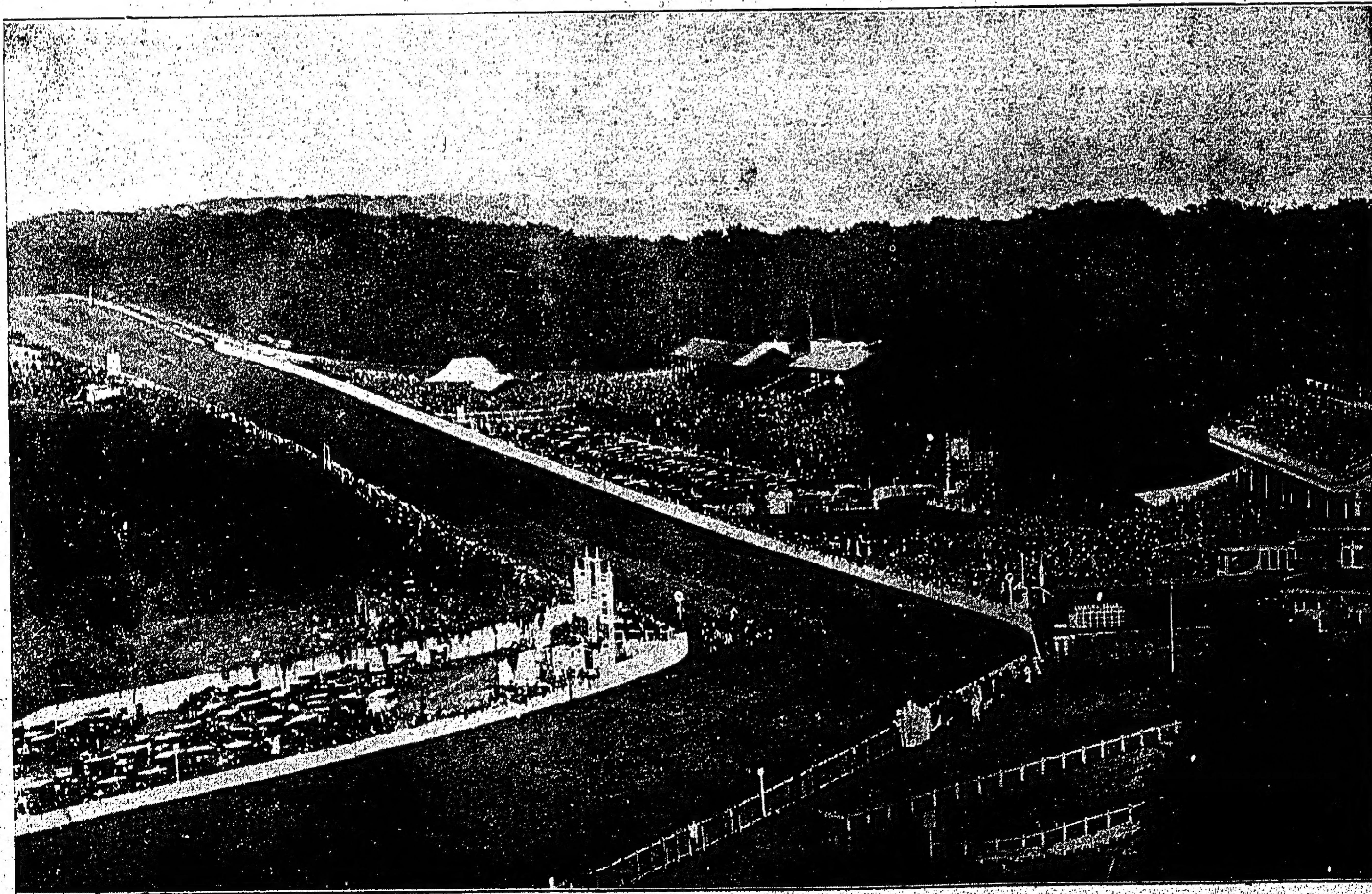
Witness replied that it would be the "Eveready" which was known throughout the world by these colours.

Mr. Lee Hung-ye, managing partner of Messrs. H. Y. and H. T. Lee Brothers, agents in Hongkong for the National Carbon Company, said that he had known the "Eveready" batteries for over ten years. Everybody in the electric trade knew the "Eveready" trade marks. The colours had always been red, white and blue.

Witness, handed a "Chung Wah" battery, said that a Chinese would very likely accept it for an "Eveready." A European might even be deceived.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

OPENING OF THE GOODWOOD MEETING: THE STEWARD'S CUP.



Dull weather prevailed at the opening of the Goodwood Meeting, but there was a good attendance. Our picture shows a general view of the course taken from Trundle Hill at the finish of the Steward's Cup, which was won by the second favourite, Lord Glanely's Navigator. (Times copyright.)

THE "CANARY" MURDER CASE

BY S. S. VAN DINE AUTHOR OF THE BENSON MURDER CASE

CHARACTERS

PHILO VANCE
JOHN F. X. MARKHAM, District Attorney of New York County
MARGARET ODELL (THE "CANARY")
CHARLES CLEAVER, a man-about-town
KENNETH SPOTSWOOD, a manufacturer
LOUIS MANNIX, an importer
DR. AMBROSE LINDQUIST, a fashionable neurologist
TONY SKEEL, a professional burglar
WILLIAM BLMER JESSUP, telephone operator
HARRY SPIVELY, telephone operator
ERNEST HEATH, Sergeant of the Homicide Bureau

THE STORY THUS FAR

Skeel's finger prints were found in the apartment of the murdered Margaret Odell, but Vance does not believe him guilty. It is proved later that Mannix, Cleaver and Dr. Lindquist all had been lying about the whereabouts of the night of the murder. The truth comes out that Mannix had been calling on a Miss Frisbee in an apartment adjoining the "Canary's"; that Cleaver had been in the building around midnight and that Dr. Lindquist, knowing that Spotswood was calling on Margaret Odell, had planned in a jealous fit to kill him and had been waiting in the alley outside.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

As Lindquist talked he became more and more agitated. The nerves about his eyes had begun to twitch, and his shoulders jerked like those of a man attempting vainly to control a chill.

"Remember, sir, I was suffering agonies, and my hatred of Spotswood seemed to cloud my reason. Scarcely realizing what I was doing and yet operating under an irresistible determination, I put my automatic in my pocket and hurried out of the house."

"I thought, Miss Odell and Spotswood would be returning from the theatre soon, and I intended to force my way into the apartment and perform the act I had planned. From across the street I saw them enter the house—it was about eleven then—but when I came close to face with the actuality, I hesitated. I delayed my revenge—I played with the idea, getting a kind of insane satisfaction out of it—knowing they were now at my mercy."

His hands were shaking as with a coarse tremor, and the twitching about his eyes had increased. "For half an hour I waited, gloating. Then, as I was about to go in and have it over with, a man named Cleaver came along and saw me. He stopped and spoke."

"I thought he might be going to call on Miss Odell, so I told him she already had a visitor. He then went on toward Broadway, and while I was waiting for him to turn the corner, Spotswood came out of the house and jumped into a taxicab that had just driven up. My plan had been thwarted—I had waited too long. Suddenly I seemed to awake from some terrible nightmare. I was almost in a state of collapse, but I managed to get home. That's what happened—so help me God!"

He sank back weakly in his chair. The suppressed nervous excitement that had fired him while he spoke had died out, and he appeared listless and indifferent. He sat several minutes breathing stertorously, and twice he passed his hand vaguely across his forehead. He was in no condition to be questioned, and finally Markham sent for Tracy and gave orders that he was to be taken to his home.

"Temporary exhaustion from hysteria," commented Vance indifferently. "All these paranoias are hyperneurosthenic. It'll be in a psychopathic ward in another year."

"That's as may be, Mr. Vance," said Heath, with an impatience that repudiated all enthusiasm for the subject of abnormal psychology. "What interests me just now is the way all these fellows' stories hang together."

"Yes," nodded Markham. "There is undeniably a groundwork of truth in their statements." "But please observe," Vance pointed out, "that their stories do not eliminate any one of them as a possible culprit. Their tales, as you say, synchronize perfectly; and yet, despite all that neat co-ordination, any one of the three could have got into the Odell apartment that night."

"For instance: Mannix could have entered from Apartment 2 before Cleaver came along and listened; and he could have seen Cleaver going away when he himself was leaving the Odell apartment—Cleaver could have spoken to the doctor at half-past eleven,

walked to the Ansonia, returned a little before twelve, gone into the lady's apartment, and come out just as Mannix opened Miss Frisbee's door."

"Again, the excitable doctor may have gone in after Spotswood came out at half-past eleven, stayed twenty minutes or so, and departed before Cleaver returned from the Ansonia. . . . No; the fact that their stories dovetail doesn't in the least tend to exculpate any one of them."

"And," supplemented Markham, "that cry of 'Oh, my God!' might have been made by either Mannix or Lindquist—provided Cleaver really heard it."

"He heard it unquestionably," said Vance. "Some one in the apartment was invoking the Deity around midnight. Cleaver hasn't sufficient sense of the dramatic to fabricate such a thrilling tale."

"But if Cleaver actually heard that voice," protested Markham, "then he is automatically eliminated as a suspect."

"Not at all, old dear. He may have heard it after he had come out of the apartment, and realized then, for the first time, that some one had been hidden in the place during his visit."

"Your man in the clothes-closet, I presume you mean?"

"Yes—of course. . . . You know, Markham, it might have been the horrified Skeel, emerging from his hiding-place upon a scene of tragic wreckage, who let out that evangelical invocation."

"Except," commented Markham, with sarcasm, "Skeel doesn't impress me as particularly religious."

"Oh, that?" Vance shrugged. "A point in substantiation. Irreligious persons call on God much more than Christians. The only true and consistent theologians, don't you know, are the atheists."

Heath, who had been sitting in gloomy meditation, took his cigar from his mouth and heaved a heavy sigh.

"Yes," he rumbled, "I'm willing to admit somebody besides Skeel got into Odell's apartment, and that the Duke hid in the clothes-closet. But, if that's so, then this other fellow didn't see Skeel; and it's not going to do us a whole lot of good even if we identify him."

"Don't fret on that point, Sergeant," Vance counseled him cheerfully. "When you've identified this other mysterious visitor you'll be positively amazed how black care will desert you. You'll rubricate the hour you find him. You'll leap madly into the air. You'll sing a roundelay."

"The hell I will!" said Heath. "Skeel came in with a type-written memorandum, and put it on the district attorney's desk."

"The architect just phoned in this report."

Markham glanced it over: it was very brief.

"No help here," he said. "Walls solid. No waste space. No hidden entrances."

"Too bad, Sergeant," sighed Vance. "You'll have to drop the cinema idea."

Heath grunted and looked disconsolate.

"Even without no other way of getting in or out except that side door," he said to Markham, "couldn't we get an indictment against Skeel, now that we know the door was unlocked Monday night?"

"We might, Sergeant. But our chief snag would be to show how it was originally unlocked and then relocked after Skeel left. And Abe Rubin would concentrate on that point—No, we'd better wait a while and see what develops."

Something "developed" at once. Swacker entered and informed the Sergeant that Snitkin wanted to see him immediately.

Snitkin came in, visibly agitated, accompanied by a wizened, shabbily dressed little man of about sixty, who appeared awed and terrified. In the detective's hand was a small parcel wrapped in newspaper, which he laid on the district attorney's desk with an air of triumph.

"The Canary's jewellery," he announced. "I've checked it up from the list the maid gave me, and it's all there."

Heath sprang forward, but Markham was already untying the package with nervous fingers. When the paper had been opened, there lay before us a small heap of dazzling trinkets—several rings of exquisite workmanship, three magnificent bracelets, a sparkling sunburst, and a delicately wrought locket. The stones were all large and of unconventional cut.

Markham looked up from them inquisitively, and Snitkin, not waiting for the inevitable question, explained.

"This man Potts found 'em. He's a street-cleaner, and he says they were in one of the D.S.C. cans at 23d Street near the Flatiron Building. He found 'em yesterday afternoon, so he says, and took 'em home. Then he got scared and

brought 'em to Police Headquarters this morning."

Mr. Potts, the "white-wing," was trembling visibly.

"Thass right, sir—thass right," he assured Markham, with frightened eagerness. "I allus look into any bundles I find. I didn't mean no harm takin' 'em home, sir. I wasn't gonna keep 'em. I laid 'em awake worryin' all night, an' this mornin', as soon as I got a chance, I took 'em to the plice."

"That's all right, Potts," Markham told him in a kindly voice. "Then to Snitkin. Let the man go and only get his full name and address."

Vance had been studying the newspaper in which the jewels had been wrapped.

"I say, my man," he asked, "is this the original paper you found them in?"

"Yes, sir—the same. I ain't touched nothin'."

Mr. Potts, greatly relieved, shambled out, followed by Snitkin.

"The Flatiron Building is directly across Madison Square from the Stuyvesant Club," observed Markham, frowning.

"So it is," Vance then pointed to the left-hand margin of the newspaper, that held the jewels.

"And you'll notice that this Herald of yesterday has three punctures evidently made by the pins of a wooden holder such as is generally used in a club's reading-room."

"You got a good eye, Mr. Vance," nodded Heath, inspecting the newspaper.

"I'll see about this," Markham viciously pressed a button. "They keep their papers on file for a week at the Stuyvesant Club."

(To be Continued.)

CHINA'S FUTURE

ROSY PICTURE DRAWN BY MR. SOONG.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

In the course of a lengthy statement to the Kuo Min News Agency, the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, declared that despite the disappointment felt in many circles at the inactivity of the Government since the completion of the northern expedition there was no question but that the country had made vast strides towards unity and order during the last two years. He expressed the opinion that the "lull" was already being broken.

Referring to the Cabinet form of government which the Nationalists were adopting, Mr. Soong declared that one of the faults frequently appearing in the Commission form of government, namely that of power without responsibility, stood a good chance of being corrected.

Turning to the question of finances, Mr. Soong stated that by October the Minister of Finance would have absolute control in regard to the national revenue, Kwangtung and Kwangsi had agreed on a programme of complete unification, starting with the immediate handing over of the Customs surtaxes and the partial rendition of the salt tax which step Hupen and Hupeh were almost sure to follow.

Continuing he said that the formation of a Budget Commission and a Finance Reorganization Commission to facilitate the control of the revenues all over the country, and other drastic reforms could be carried out according to a systematic plan without interference from any source. Although he was aware that financial reforms could not be carried out "by one swoop of the inkbrush" Mr. Soong believed they were moving in the right direction.—Reuter.

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Our other day bombers are not much slower than the Horsley doing 120 miles an hour at 10,000 feet and the D.H. 9A 109 miles an hour at 10,000 feet.

Improved fighter performance, therefore, may be confidently looked for as one of the more important results of the air exercises.

153 Miles an Hour.

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AIR DEFENCE TOO SLOW.

DISCLOSURE OF THE RECENT "WAR."

The brief official communiques issued to the public during the recent air manoeuvres have led to demands for fuller information. These communiques, of course, do not represent by any means the sum total of the information derived, and are, in fact, merely superficial summings-up of the more obvious facts.

Staff officers are still collating and analysing the detailed information, and they will not complete their task for some time. Not until then will it be possible for the R.A.F. higher command to decide how to strengthen weak links in the defences. But for reasons of public interest it is unlikely that details of the final findings of the exercises on future policy will be divulged. The Air Officer Commanding the Air Defence of Great Britain refuses to discuss the operations further, but he has gathered unofficially that he is satisfied that the exercises have provided data that could have been obtained in no other way.

Mistakes.

Six subjects in particular have had much light shed upon them:

(1) The retardation of the Air Defence Scheme.

(2) Aerial tactics, especially day bomber vs. fighter.

(3) Location of raiding aeroplanes.

(4) Aerodrome discipline.

(5) The arrangement of the operations rooms.

(6) Co-ordination of ground and air defences at night.

It is the unofficial view of senior R.A.F. officers that the retardation of the Air Defence Scheme, which will not be complete until 1932, while it prevents the R. A. F. from growing rapidly, helps to give it flexibility. The slow expansion rate enables due thought to be exercised in the choice of machines and permits mistakes to be rectified without undue waste.

Consideration of the information obtained about aerial tactics indicates that a mistake has been made in the selection of fighting aeroplanes and may lead to a drastic revision of policy.

The exercises showed that the one outstanding aeroplane in the R.A.F. is the "Fox" day bomber.

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Our other day bombers are not much slower than the Horsley doing 120 miles an hour at 10,000 feet and the D.H. 9A 109 miles an hour at 10,000 feet.

Improved fighter performance, therefore, may be confidently looked for as one of the more important results of the air exercises.

153 Miles an Hour.

Carrying a full load of bombs, pilot gunner, and armed with machine-guns fore and aft, the "Fox" does 153 miles an hour at a height of 6,500 feet. It does 150 miles an hour at 10,000 feet in 11 minutes 15 seconds.

During the exercises this machine was the "enemy," but since in actual war it would be a part of the active defence, its performance is a matter for congratulation rather than alarm.

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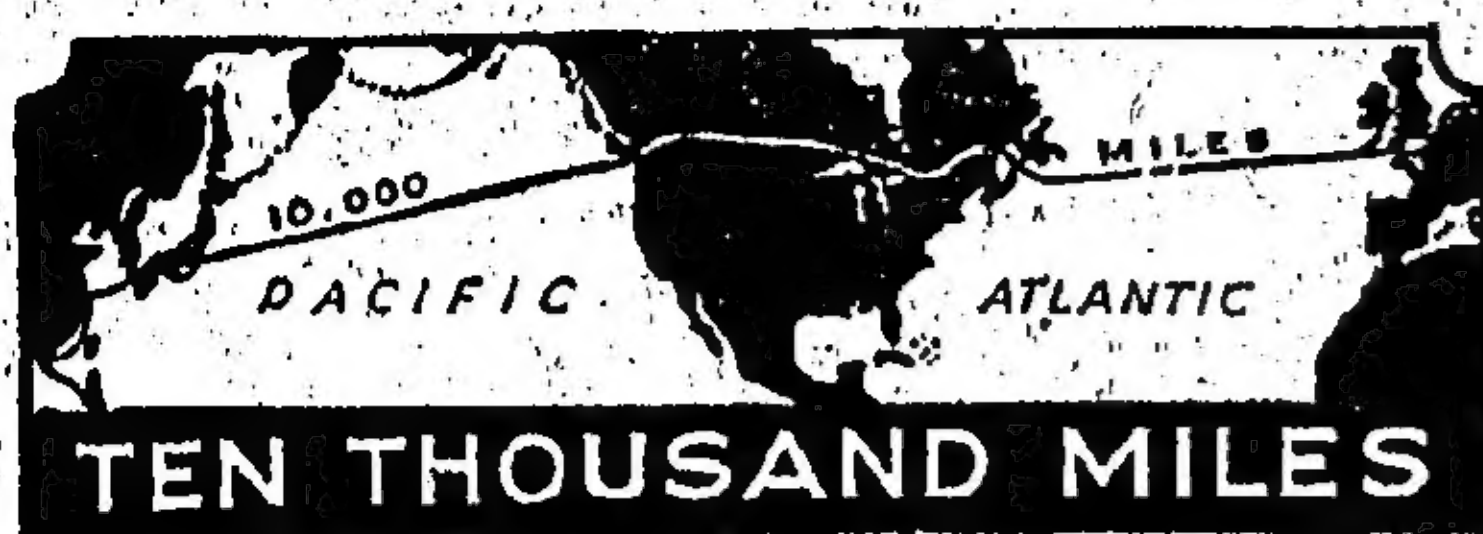
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D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.
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G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.
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BOYS' SCHOOL RAID.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Extradition proceedings were commenced yesterday against a Chinese named Tsang Yu, who is wanted by the Canton authorities for alleged kidnapping and murder.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General, prosecuted, and Mr. F. H. Losely represented the fugitive.

Mother's Evidence.

Evidence was given by the mother of the murdered boy to the effect that the fugitive and his brother were both seen to enter the village school together with a party of sixty or seventy bandits. Nine boys were carried away, but the witness did not observe the fugitive leaving the village. Asked to explain this, she said she was horrified by the raid and was somewhat dazed. Her son was one of those who were taken away.

Mr. Fitzroy: What did you do when you saw your son carried away?

Witness: I appealed to them. I said "I am very poor. I am the poorest person in the whole place. Let my son go!"

What did they do?—In spite of my entreaties they took my son away.

Did you receive any communication after that?—I received two letters, but they were not from my son, who was only eight years old.

Did you do anything about the letters?—No, because I had no money to send the raiders.

Mr. Fitzroy next enquired what was the next thing that happened to witness' son. At this question, the witness broke down and between sobs, told the Court that she saw the head of the boy, hoisted on a bamboo pole, displayed at one end of the village. She could not remember if any notice was posted beside the boy's head.

In answer to further questions, witness said she made a report of the whole matter to the Municipality at Kau Kong.

Fled from Village.

The next witness called was Kwan Cheung-hing, the father of one of the nine boys who were kidnapped. This witness told the Court that he was a merchant, trading at Kau Kong, which is the nearest town to the village of Pak Fong.

On July 17, he received news of the raid on his village and the subsequent kidnapping of his son. He dared not return to the village, lest some trouble might befall him and had never been back since. He understood that the village elders took steps in the matters by verbally announcing rewards for the capture of the raiders and he also believed a report was made to the Municipality at Kau Kong.

It will not till January this year that he saw his son again, after he had paid a ransom of \$6,000 for the boy's release. His concubine fetched the boy back and the boy's mother took him to Kau Kong. In answer to the Magistrate witness said he had known the fugitive for some time, the latter being an inhabitant of another part of witness' village.

Mr. Losely was granted leave to cross-examine the various witnesses at a later stage.

After the evidence of the last witness, Mr. Fitzroy announced that that was as far as he could take the case for the present. He was trying to get the evidence of the murder and so far the police had not got the evidence from the Canton authorities. He asked his

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17 September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st October, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th September, 1928, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

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Hongkong, 10th September, 1928.

Worship to grant a remand in order to try and produce that evidence, as otherwise he would have to rely entirely on the kidnapping charge.

More Witnesses Needed.

His Worship enquired if that was all the evidence which the Canton Government could send to Hongkong on the kidnapping charge. He added that so far the Court had only had the evidence of one small boy and one woman, where they could have had a dozen witnesses.

Mr. Fitzroy agreed that the Canton Government could have sent a few more witnesses.

Mr. Lindsell pointed out that the village in question was not far from Kau Kong and that there should not be much difficulty in bringing down more witnesses from the village. The villagers must be smarting from the incident and that was another reason why it should not be difficult to procure the necessary evidence. He added that perhaps witnesses were afraid to come forward.

Mr. Fitzroy stated that he would try to get a little more evidence on that charge. He did not originally intend to go on so soon with the case. He had at one time feared that the witnesses could not be kept in Hongkong, too long but apparently that was not the case.

Mr. Fitzroy said that if his Worship so desired, the Court could have evidence of arrest.

Sergeant Dyerson then went into the witness box where he stated that the fugitive was arrested on August 30 in Arbuthnot Road. The arrest was on a warrant issued by Mr. Lindsell.

In answer to Mr. Losely witness said that he understood that prior to that date defendant had been held in custody under the Deportation Ordinance.

The Arrest.

Kwan King-shan a native of Pak Fong village, who has been in Hongkong for five years and is now employed as a glass worker in a firm at Kennedy Town, next gave evidence of the first apprehension of the fugitive by the Police.

Witness said that he had heard of the raid on the village and had a description of two of the wanted men. He had also heard that a reward was being offered. He saw fugitive in Hongkong early

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Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1928.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel, "EURYLOCHUS" From UNITED KINGDOM and CONTINENTAL PORTS via SINGAPORE,

are hereby notified that the cargo having arrived per a.s. "Menelaus" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 12th September.

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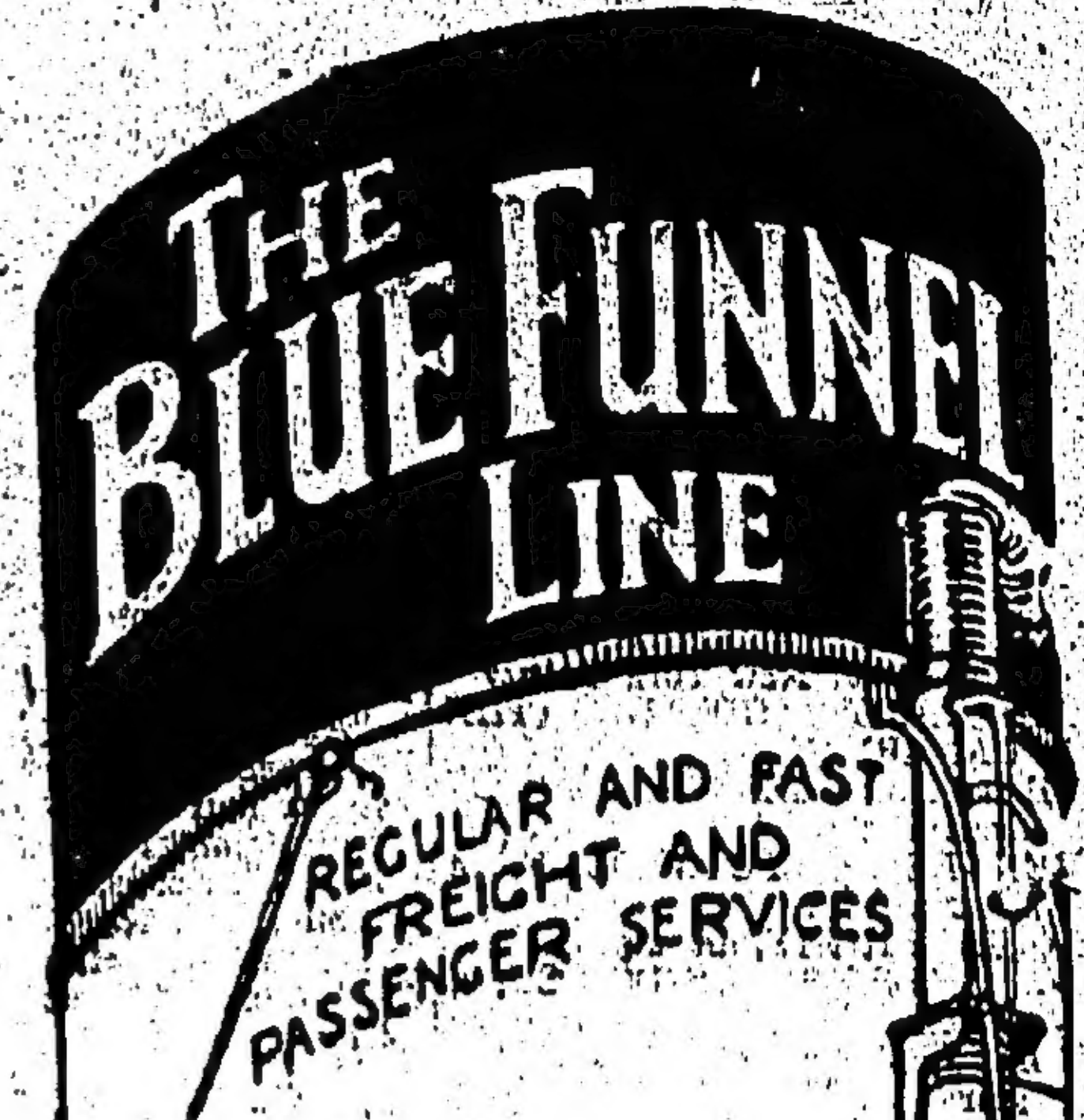
this year, but did not report the matter to the police, considering it advisable to see the village elders first, before taking steps.

Whilst in the village he saw notices announcing rewards of \$500 offered for the arrest of the fugitive and of another man. He returned to Hongkong in June and notified the police, which was soon followed by the apprehension of the fugitive.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell witness agreed that the reason why he did not inform the police on first sighting the fugitive was because he wanted to make sure of the reward from the village elders.

The Magistrate commented that this was "nice and patriotic" of the witness.

Further hearing will be on Thursday next.



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President Hayes	Sunday, Oct. 7th, 8 a.m.
President Polk	Sunday, Oct. 21st, 8 a.m.
President Adams	Sunday, Nov. 4th, 8 a.m.

To Manila

President Grant	Sept. 15th, 6 p.m.
President Van Buren	Sept. 28th, 8 a.m.
President Lincoln	Sept. 25th, 6 p.m.
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"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... —do— 17th Nov.

"CITY OF MOBILE" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 9th Dec.

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TO KOBE via AMOI, KEELUNG & SHANGHAI	Fooksang	Sun. 16th Sept at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Hosang	Fri. 21st Sept at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Fookshing	Mon. 17th Sept at 8 p.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kumsang Yunsang	Satur. 15th Sept at 3 p.m. Tues. 20th Sept at 3 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Fri. 14th Sept at 5 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Mausang Hinsang	Thurs. 20th Sept at 3 p.m. Thurs. 27th Sept at 3 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENARA" ...	27th Sept.
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CHANGTE	7th December	14th December

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will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Wharf at 9.00 a.m. and from Macao at 5.00 p.m.
RETURN SALOON PASSAGE FARE: \$5.00.

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KINSHAN EN FETE.

RIVER STEAMER MAKES EIGHT THOUSANDTH TRIP.

Watchers at the Canton Wharf yesterday afternoon were surprised to see the s.s. Kinshan approaching her berth with a display of greenery at her jack and ensign staffs and her masthead resembling a young oak tree, while along the ship's side and at the gangways, Chinese decorative announcements were in place, with a multitude of lamps and bouquets.

As the lines were passed ashore, a burst of crackers announced that the event was one of particular significance and the clearing of the crew lent point to this conclusion. Boarding the vessel, it was found that the saloon was festooned with Union Jacks and the Chinese Republic ensign, while all tables and fittings carried some flowery mark of "Joss pligin."

It was learned later that the arrival of the vessel yesterday marked the conclusion of her 8,000th trip without serious accident, and both crew and passengers now regard her as a ship with more than her usual share of good luck. It is true that she has suffered various minor breakdowns and was driven ashore during the typhoon of 1906, but in no case, so far as can be ascertained, have any lives been lost by accident or mishandling.

The present officers are Commander T. Prichard, R.D. R.N.R., Chief Officer de la Sala, Second Officer J. Koene, Chief Engineer Robertson and Second Engineer Bucknell. Previous masters of the vessel during her 25 years of service on the river have been, among others, Captains Lonsdale, Branch, McKinnon, Thompson, Jeffcott, Alex. Smith, Bell Smith and Harcourt. Of these some still remain with the Steamboat Company, while others have passed over, much regretted, while yet one or two have died in fresh fields of endeavour and are still known as "China Coastmen."

The s.s. Kinshan was built to the order of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company in 1903 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and is a twin screw vessel of 2,007 tons gross and 1,184 tons net, with a length of 290 feet, beam 54.1 feet and depth 10.1 feet. She was engaged by the builders to 200 N.H.P. and is still capable of turning out a steady 12 and something knots when opened out, and is in generally prime condition, remaining a favourite with regular travellers.

It is understood that the Chinese

staff and crew made the occasion one

of festivity last night, but there was

no official recognition of the fact that

the Kinshan had outlived her sisters

of the Company in purely local run-

ning, without once having met with

serious accident.

MONGKOK BLAZE.

FIREMAN FALLS OUT OF MOVING ENGINE.

At 5.50 p.m. yesterday the Mong-

kok fire alarm received a call

from 31 Yee Kok Street, where a

small fire had broken out. A fire

engine was despatched in all haste

to the locality and within a few

minutes of its arrival the conflag-

ration was got under, the damage

being very slight.

On the way to Yee Kok Street,

Chinese fireman No. 82, fell off the

engine as it was taking the corner

of Main Chung Street off the Lai-

chikok Road. The man lost con-

sciousness as a result of the fall

and another fireman was left be-

hind to tend to him. The am-

bulance was sent for and in due

course the injured man was re-

moved to Kowloon Hospital, where

it was discovered that besides in-

juries to his head, he had sprained

his elbow.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"TOYOHASHI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 18th September, 1928, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage Period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1928.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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All claims must be sent in to me on or before the Thursday, the 20th September, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Monday the 17th September, 1928. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1928.

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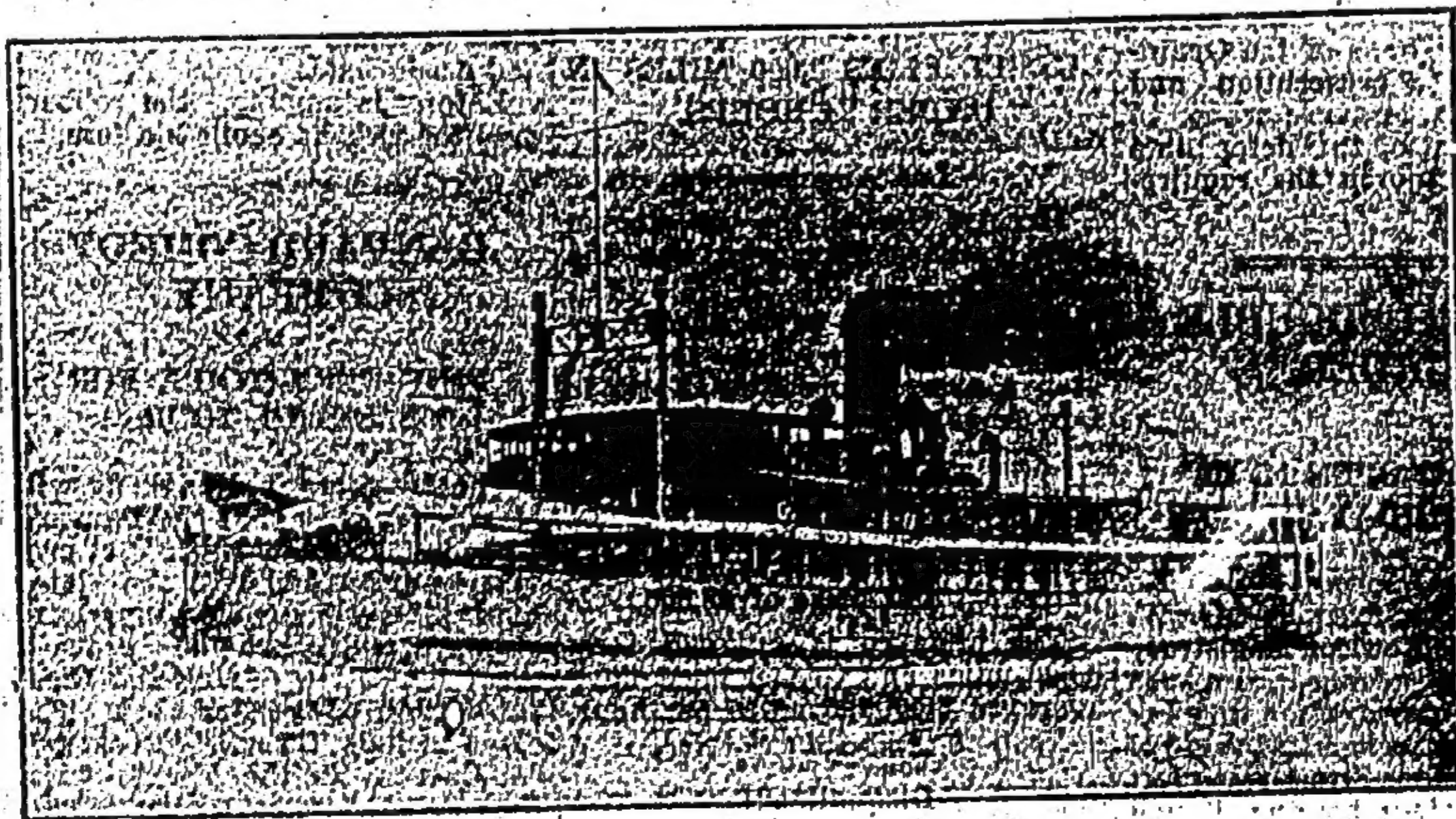
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* KALYAN	9,114	15th Sept.	M'lee, L'don, A'werp & Hull
* KASHGAR	9,005	29th Sept.	M'lee, L'don, A'werp & Hull
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* Calls Casa Blanca.

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Pyreus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Ebediyal Mail S.S. Co.

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* TAKADA	6,949	1st Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
* TALAMBA	8,018	13th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

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B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ARAFURA	6,000	2nd Nov.	Island, Townsville, B'ham
TANDA	6,656	30th Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and

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The P. & O. S. S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu

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Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALAMBA	8,018	17th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko & Osaka
* MIRZAPORE	6,715	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
* KIDDERPORE	5,334	27th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
* LAHORE	5,252	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALMA	10,000	28th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

Shinyo Maru (Calls Nagasaki) ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

Siberia Maru (Calls Los Angeles) ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via

Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

Suwa Maru ... Saturday, 22nd Sept.

Fushimi Maru ... Saturday, 6th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

Aki Maru ... Thursday, 27th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Nagato Maru ... Thursday, 11th Oct.

Awa Maru ... Thursday, 11th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama

Bokuyo Maru ... Saturday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,

Capetown & Ports.

Kanagawa Maru ... Tuesday, 9th Oct.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

Mayebashi Maru ... Monday, 24th Sept.

Toba Maru ... Tuesday, 23rd Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

Lima Maru (Calls Glasgow) ... Sunday, 21st Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Moroka Maru ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

Rangoon Maru ... Sunday, 30th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Aki Maru ... Friday, 21st Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hakusan Maru ... Monday, 17th Sept.

Hakata Maru (Kobe Direct) ... Monday, 17th Sept.

Nagano Maru (Moji Direct) ... Thursday, 20th Sept.

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Bar and three Billiard Tables; two in New Billiard Saloon.
Moderate Terms; families specially catered for.
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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
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After-dinner
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Grill
THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.
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Courtesy, Comfort, Service
and Luxuries of Modern Hotel
Construction
THE HOTEL RIVIERA,
MACAU.
Cable Address:—"RIVIERA, MACAU."

SHOULD A POLICEMAN SAY "SIR?"
CAPTAIN WHO OBJECTED TO
CONTABLE'S WAY.
When Captain Montague Bradshaw, Royal Tank Corps, was fined at Weymouth for minor motoring offences, defending solicitor asked the constable if he said "sir" to the captain.
"Is it necessary for me to 'sir' every defendant?" replied the officer.
Captain Bradshaw, he asserted, was brusque and insolent, and said to him: "I am an officer in the Regular Army and I won't be spoken to like that by a policeman who is a member of a disciplined force." He threatened to report him to Major Yates, the Chief Constable.
The Bench told defendant he should have produced his license when the constable asked for it instead of taking it to the police station.
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BUSINESS REVIEW OF U.S.A.

FEW INDUSTRIAL SLUMPS EXPLAINED.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

Washington, Sept. 13.
Mr. Andrew Mellon, of the Treasury, has submitted his report to President Coolidge regarding the business conditions existing in the United States.
He is of opinion that business is in a satisfactory condition and on a sound basis. These satisfactory conditions prevail throughout the country generally, though there are some "spots" in the general industrial situation suffering from natural causes.
Economies effected in the use of coal and the superabundance of mines are largely responsible for the slump in the coal industry, but Mr. Mellon thinks that the bottom has been reached and forecasts that conditions will from now on improve.
Over-stimulation during the war has caused reaction in the textile industries, which are also feeling the effect of the manufacture of artificial fabrics.
There is nothing, the report states, unfavourable in the prospects of the farmers and 1928 should be a good one.
Mr. Mellon's general conclusion is that there is no cause for worry.
—*Reuter's American Service.*

RUHR EVACUATION DISCUSSIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

di, emphasised the sacrifices of the Indian Government and the measure adopted in India for the control of opium. He expressed the hope that the Convention of 1925 will prove more successful than that of 1912.—*Reuter, and British Wireless.*
League Expenses.
Geneva, Sept. 13.
The rapid increase in the League expenditure is a matter of concern to the Committee dealing with the draft of the budget for 1929, in which credits are demanded representing an increase of nine per cent as compared with last year. It has passed a resolution in favour of a reasonable limitation by the reduction of the number of conferences and recommending that the estimates of the economic organisation, the transit organisation, the opium and humanitarian activities and of the codification of international law be scrutinised with a view to the curtailment of expenditure.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN WATCHMEN FINED.

FAILED TO NOTIFY EMPLOYMENT.

Under the new Watchmen's Registration Ordinance, two Indians, Gulab Shah and Gulama Singh, were charged, before Major C. Wilson at the Central Police Court this morning, with failing to notify the police authorities when they took employment as private watchmen at the M.B.K. coal-yard at Yaumati.
The defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined \$25.
Sub-inspector Shannon, who prosecuted, said that as was the case with every watchman, the defendants were warned in the matter of notification of every change of employment when they had their licences issued to them, but they chose to ignore it. The present was the first case of the kind since the new Ordinance came into force on May 1st. The police had endeavoured in every way to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance without a prosecution and only took this measure when, in the present case, the defendants deliberately ignored the requirements.

YAUMATI DOUBLE MURDER.

TRIAL TO OPEN NEXT FRIDAY.

After several formal remands, a date has been fixed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy for the hearing of the trial of the man arrested in connexion with the double murder committed outside No. 111, Woeung Street recently.
At the previous hearing, it will be recalled, the police withdrew the case against a second man, who was originally also charged.
Inspector Fallon this morning intimated that Mr. J. M. Remedios had been instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's relatives.
The case was fixed for next Friday afternoon.

AIR MANOEUVRES OVER PARIS.

BRITISH OFFICIALS TAKING INTEREST.

COMMERCIAL FLYING.

Pairs, Sept. 13.
Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Secretary of State for Air, Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, and Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Scarlett, arrived from London by air to-day to witness the French air manoeuvres beginning in the south of Paris to-morrow.

The plans are based on precisely the same lines as those over London in August, about 350 bombers and fighters being engaged in attacking and defending Paris.

It is notable that the French Budget provides for an increase of nearly £1,000,000 in the Air Force estimates.

Dutch Service to East.

Basra, Sept. 13.

Aeroplanes forming the first Dutch air mail service to Batavia are due to arrive at Bagdad on September 15, to embark the train mails for Persia, India and Malaya and beyond.

The Times of Mesopotamia, comments that the Imperial Airways service has been forestalled, in spite of endless talk of "expensive subsidies" but congratulates the Dutch Government on their superior enterprise.—*Reuter.*

NOT THE PROPER DEFENDANT.

MAN WHO IMPERSONATED ANOTHER.

When the name of Wong Lok-wa was called this morning at the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese promptly stepped forward and informed his Worship that he was Wong Lok-wa.

As it happened, Wong was arrested for soliciting for passengers at West Point last night for his employer's motor car. The Chinese detective who made the arrest recollected that Wong was a much younger man than the person who answered the charge, and he accordingly informed the Bench that the person who was answering for Wong was not the person arrested.

When asked what was his age, the man in Court said it was thirty-three. The age of the person arrested was given in the charge sheet as twenty-six. Despite the fact that this discrepancy was pointed out to the impersonator, he insisted that he was Wong Lok-wa.

His Worship then pointed out to the man that the constable making the arrest had stated that the real defendant was a different person. Even this did not frighten the impersonator, so that as a last resort, Mr. Lindell directed that the man's finger prints be taken and compared with the finger-prints of the person arrested last night. This was done and it was found that the two sets of prints did not agree.

Wong Lok-wa's bail of \$15 was engaged, while the Magistrate directed that the impersonator be dealt with later.

SPLENDID NON-STOP FLIGHT.

GOEBEL FLIES 3,000 MILES IN UNDER 24 HOURS.

Los Angeles, Sept. 13.

Mr. Art Goebel, the well-known long distance flier, who won the Trans-Pacific flight to Honolulu last year for the prize offered by Mr. Dole, to-day won the non-stop air-race from New York to Los Angeles.

Goebel's machine landed at Mines Field today 23 hours 50 minutes after his plane took off from Roosevelt Field, and he thus gains the first prize of \$2,500.

The distance is approximately 3,000 miles and Goebel must have averaged over 125 miles per hour.
—*Reuter's American Service.*

Disqualified.

It was later announced that Goebel had made a forced descent in the course of the flight, landing at Prescott, Arizona. He is, therefore, automatically disqualified, though he was first home well ahead of his competitors.
—*Reuter's American Service.*

BRITISH PRINCES IN EGYPT.

GIVEN GREAT OVATION BY CAIRO CROWDS.

TRIP UP THE NILE.

London, Sept. 14.

H. K. H. the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, arrived at Cairo to-day from Alexandria. Their Royal Highnesses had travelled in a special train provided by the Egyptian Government.

In accordance with the desire of the Prince of Wales for informality, there was no Guard of Honour or ceremony of welcome.

The Governor of Cairo officially received the Princes, and high British officers, who were in muff, and the British Consul were also present. The Princes, who were attired as ordinary tourists, in grey flannel suits with topies, immediately left the station.

The Prince of Wales motored to the camp of the 12th Lancers at Helieh, while the Duke of Gloucester motored to King Fund's yacht, on which the Princes will make a journey up the Nile.

Their Royal Highnesses received a great ovation from large crowds. After riding round the 12th Lancers' camp and inspecting the Officers' Mess, the Prince of Wales joined his brother on King Fund's yacht. The yacht has been magnificently furnished for the occasion.
—*British Wireless.*

LAUNCH SINKS AT WHARF.

CREW ASLEEP WHEN TIDE EBBED.

It was reported this morning that the steam launch Hee Lee was sunk at the Sai Kong Wharf last night, owing to the neglect of the crew to allow for the falling tide. Happily, there were no casualties. The master states that he arrived at about 9 p.m. and, after seeing the launch secured, proceeded to his home, leaving the boat in charge of the crew. It was then high water.

During the night, the crew all went to sleep, and on the falling tide, the launch came over to starboard being held by the shore lines, until her gunwales were submerged and water entered. The crew were able to make their escape, but it was impossible to cast off the lines and when these snapped the Hee Lee sunk shortly after 11 p.m.

The greater part of the launch is exposed at low water and it is understood that salvage operations will be carried out this afternoon, the raising presenting no great difficulty, after which she will be shipped at Cheungshawan for examination and repair.

ROBBERS ATTACK DENTIST.

STEAL GOODS AND PAY RICKSHA COOLIE.

Chen Kwok-wing, described in the police reports as a dentist, was attacked by three highway robbers at Prince Edward Road at 1.45 this morning. The robbers deprived him of money and other articles valued at \$35.70.

According to the victim, he engaged a public ricksha outside the Mongkok Fire Station shortly after 1 a.m. to go to Kowloon Tong. While he was proceeding along Prince Edward Road, east of No. 7 railway bridge, he overtook three pedestrians, who turned round and stopped his ricksha.

Two of the men held him down, whilst a third went through his pockets. They took from him 70 cents in cash, a gold wrist watch and a sun hat.

Before decamping, the robbers paid the ricksha coolie his fare.

BANVARD COMEDY COMPANY.

FINE REPERTOIRE FOR EASTERN TOUR.

Theatre-goers in Hongkong will be glad to learn that the Banvard Comedy Company, which is at present in India and will be later coming here, has a fine repertoire of plays which should prove a great attraction during the Company's tour of the Far East. The plays include "Thark", "Rookery", "A Cuckoo in the Nest", "The Best People", "The Ringier", "The Terror", "The Joker", "Two White Arms", "Other Men's Wives", "No. 17", "Compromising Daphne" and "Skin Deep". The Company is said to be the best ever sent to the east by the Banvard management. The Banvard Musical Comedy Company is also coming out later, and its repertoire will include "Lido Lady" and "Oh Kay."

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SPOILERS OF THE WEST
—in an exciting story of frontier perils with the popular western star in his finest, most dashing role!
Supported by **MARJORIE DAW**
AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interlocuter 2.30 & 7.15.

MARION DAVIES
—Whirls through one hilarious adventure after another in athletics and love!
SNAPPY AND FULL OF FUN!
IN **THE FAIR CO-ED**
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.